

DAILY REPORT

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UNIDO OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

OW211312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A senior official of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) told XINHUA here today that the current meeting on "exchange of experiences and cooperation among developing countries in development of agricultural machinery industry" offers developing countries an "excellent opportunity" to learn from one another.

A. Hacini, co-chairman of the meeting, referred to the Brazilian delegate's report that his country is using a mixture of alcohol and diesel or vegetable oil as a substitute for petrol. This energy-saving method, he pointed out, might be useful for China as well.

Mr Hacini is head of the negotiations branch and vice-chairman of the task force on agricultural machinery industry sector of UNIDO.

"China has gone through different stages of development", he added, "and her experiences accumulated at each stage will be of great help to countries in various stages of development".

His view was specified by his adviser, Mr Knepell. "China has achieved some degrees of self-reliance", he said, "and her example will hopefully show other developing countries the way to become self-sufficient and less dependent on developed countries".

Commenting on the exhibition of small- and medium-sized farm machines and implements which delegates to the UNIDO meeting saw yesterday afternoon, Mr Knepell, an expert on the manufacture of farm machinery, told XINHUA that he was impressed by the "very simple, small machines there", which are easy to operate and maintain, needing "no electricity or sources of energy other than human power".

The exhibition is held in honour of the current UNIDO meeting.

He also said that "low-horsepower tractors, walking tractors and their attachments seemed to be well constructed", and that "there is no need for most of the developing countries to start with big or sophisticated equipment".

UN-SPONSORED AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CLASS ENDS IN SUZHOU

OW211001 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] A rice processing technical training class for women from Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nepal and Sri Lanka which China ran for the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific ended in Suzhou yesterday.

During the class the representatives from various nations studied techniques on how to process paddy rice and make diversified use of the byproducts of rice processing in the province. They also toured the (Baoan) rice mill in Wu County, a sugar refinery and winery in (Jinshan) commune, the (Songjiao) commune's fodder processing plant, and rice-grinding and oil-extracting factories under the administration of the Wu County rice mill. They also extensively discussed various problems of mutual interest.

INTERNATIONAL POPULATION MEETING OPENS IN BEIJING

OW220513 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--With the assistance of the UN Population Commission and entrusted by the Ministry of Education, the Population Theory Institute of the Chinese People's University opens its roundtable conference of international population experts today.

This is the first international academic conference on population to be held in China. This is one of the activities for the study of population theory and the training programs that was included in the agreement between the UN Fund for Population Activities and the Chinese Government. During the conference, the Chinese and foreign experts on population will freely and extensively exchange views and discuss population growth trends in various regions of the world. Attending the conference are 48 people including UN officials and professors and scholars on population from the six regions of Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean Sea, west Asia and north Africa, North America and Europe, from 18 institutions of higher learning in China, from the Academy of Social Sciences of China and from the academies of social sciences in four provinces and cities.

At today's opening ceremony, Li Zengzhong, president of the Chinese People's University delivered an opening speech. Dr of philosophy (Leon Taba), director of the UN Population Commission, also delivered a speech and presented the Chinese People's University with a set of books and reference materials on the study of world and Chinese population. Li Zengzhong said: "China is the most populous nation in the world. China's population problem not only attracts the full attention of Chinese scholars on population, but also becomes the concern of scholars from various countries in the world on the issue of population. China is working hard to limit its population to a maximum of 1.2 billion by the end of the 20th century."

He pointed out: The convocation of this conference in China is of great significance. It will give impetus to the study of population in China and in the world. At the same time, it will strengthen the academic exchanges and ties of the Chinese and foreign scholars on population.

In his speech, (Leon Taba) said that the Chinese scholars have a long history of studying population and of the interrelations of population and other social problems. He highly praised China's achievements in recent years in controlling population growth. He pointed out: Only in the last few decades has China turned its longstanding high death and birth rates into life expectancy and birth rates that are close to those of developed nations. Such tremendous achievements have aroused interest not only from the developing countries but also from the whole world.

After the opening ceremony, (Leon Taba) and (Halvo Kelly), vice chairman of the UN Fund for Population Activities, separately delivered speeches at the conference, entitled: "The Present Situation and Trend in World Population" and "Policies, Strategies and Plans for International Population."

PLA SHOOTING TEAM TO PARTICIPATE IN WORLD COMPETITION

OW171619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--A shooting team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army will participate in the 21st international military sports council (CISM) shooting championships to be held from Oct 25 to Nov 2 in Fort Benning in the United States.

At the invitation of the Department of Defence of the United States, eleven Chinese Army shooters will compete in the standard full-bore rifle and full-bore pistol events of the championships.

Also entered in the championships are teams from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Libya, Norway, Oman, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Sudan, the United States, Turkey and West Germany, according to the organizers of the championships.

I. 22 Oct 80

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

PRC, U.S. SIGN AGREEMENT ON GRAIN TRADE

OW220816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--An agreement on grain trade was signed here this morning between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the United States of America.

Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China, signed the agreement on behalf of the two governments respectively.

AFP Report

OW220535 Hong Kong AFP in English 0446 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, Oct 22 (AFP)--China and the United States today signed an agreement under which China will buy from six to eight million tonnes of American grain annually for four years.

The agreement effective on January 1st was signed in the Chinese capital by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and Chinese Minister for Foreign Trade Li Qiang.

Between 15 and 20 percent of the annual purchase will consist of maize and the remainder will be made up of wheat. The agreement granted China an option of one million additional tonnes of grain each year. The Chinese grain purchases in the United States will be made at current market prices under normal commercial conditions. The agreement provided for mutual consultation if China wished to import more than nine million tonnes per year. The grain agreement was the fifth concluded by China with a foreign country. The other suppliers are Canada, Australia, and France [as received].

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement that the agreement aimed at regulating Chinese purchases of American grain which have undergone considerable fluctuations since they resumed in 1972. China imported four million tonnes of grain from the United States in 1979 and, according to American estimates, will buy 11.5 million tonnes this year. This year's total will be made up of six million tonnes of wheat, 2.5 million tonnes of maize, one million tonnes of soya and two million tonnes of cotton bales.

China's grain production this year is expected to be appreciably below last year's figure of 315 million tonnes.

The agreement was negotiated in Beijing by Thomas Saylor, associate administrator of the Agriculture Department foreign service, who left Beijing last week amid rumours that the negotiations had been suspended. The rumours were sparked by the first serious problem between the two countries since the normalisation of relations on January 1st, 1979. The trouble arose when China protested against an American gesture towards Taiwan diplomats in the United States interpreted by Beijing as tantamount to official recognition.

China has asked the United States to cancel an agreement signed on October 1st between the U.S. and Taiwan conferring diplomatic privileges on the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs which represents Taiwan in Washington. China deems these privileges incompatible with the terms of the normalisation of relations between Beijing and Washington.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS WITH REUBIN ASKEW

OW211542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1531 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met here this afternoon with Ambassador Reubin Askew, trade representative of the U.S. President, and his party. They discussed the expansion of Sino-American trade.

Ambassador Askew and his party will leave Beijing for home shortly.

JI PENGFEI MEETS WITH JAPANESE MAYORS

OW211532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with a delegation from the Japan Association of City Mayors. The group is headed by Mr Hirao Okazaki, president of the association and mayor of Okayama City.

In a friendly conversation, the vice-premier expressed the hope that China and Japan (?will) particularly extend their exchange of experience in urban construction.

Present on the occasion was Sun Pinghua, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

The delegation, which arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association, will later visit the cities of Nanjing and Shanghai.

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN TAN ZHENLIN MEETS JAPANESE GUESTS

OW220756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial conversation here today with a delegation from the prefectoral assembly of Yamaguchi, Japan, led by its chairman Sadakane Hagime.

The delegation arrived here on October 20 on its way to Shandong Province, east China, at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress.

XINHUA REPORTER VIEWS JAPANESE DEFENSE POLICY DEBATE

OW181209 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1504 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Newsletter by reporter Wu Xuewen: "A Profound Change--On Japanese People's Discussion on the Defense Question"]

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--The Japanese people have avoided discussing the national defense question in the more than 30 years since the war. However, this taboo has been broken following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. At present, the national defense question not only is debated in the Diet and discussed by the press, but also is the topic of conversation by scholars in research facilities and by ordinary people at home. This shows that the defense question is an important matter yet to be settled by Japan.

While discussion of the defense question is becoming more frequent, what are the responses of those who have advocated Japan's disarmament? With this question in mind, I visited a social scientist who, in 1960, resolutely opposed the Japan-U.S. security pact and strongly advocated Japan's disarmament.

Unexpectedly, this scholar expressed strong support for a stronger defense capability for Japan. He said: The Japanese people should have the resolve and boldness to defend their country. In this connection, Japan should increase its defense expenditure to the level of West European countries, that is, to account for 3.5 percent of the gross national product. At present Japan's defense policy is to make use of the Japan-U.S. security pact, but Japan should first demonstrate its resolve and strength to defend the fatherland before it can make use of this treaty. Just as Western Europe countries individually should have the resolve and strength to defend themselves before they can have a strong NATO.

The reporter asked this scholar why he had changed his view toward the Japan-U.S. security pact and the Self-Defense Forces. He said: This is mainly due to changes in the international situation, especially to changes in the Soviet Union, in the past 20 years. Twenty years ago he opposed the Japan-U.S. security pact, because at that time the United States was the major threat to peace. Today he opposes Soviet expansion because the major threat to peace comes from the Soviet Union. The USSR has now stepped up its pace of aggression, and its aggression and expansion know no bounds. In this situation, all countries of the world, including Japan, can only resort to real strength to check Soviet expansion.

The extensive discussion of the defense issue cannot but affect the policy of some political parties. An example is the draft resolution of Japan's Komeito published on 12 October to be presented to the 18th Komeito National Congress. The draft has omitted the clause which, over the years, called for the abolition of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the dissolution of the Self-Defense Forces, and has replaced it with "the Japan-U.S. security treaty should continue to exist at present" and "the Self-Defense Forces should be preserved at present." Thus, the Komeito defense policy has been fundamentally revised.

Komeito has changed its view regarding the defense question. What about the Socialist Party? The reporter talked to some friends from the Socialist Party on this question and found that the party's political program still advocates the abolition of the Japan-U.S. security treaty and the disarmament and neutrality of Japan, but a number of Socialist Party members have come up with new views.

These friends from the Socialist Party said: The Kremlin has obviously demonstrated its strategy with its invasion of Afghanistan. Its rapid expansion is aggressive in nature. If the Japan-U.S. security treaty is abolished now, the Soviet Union will stand to gain. Although they go for eventually abolishing the treaty, they justify the existence of the treaty today as they do NATO in countering the Warsaw Pact.

What about the Self-Defense Forces then? These friends from the Socialist Party said: There has never been a country without armed forces. In order to defend the country, there should be armed forces. At present, the Japanese people are fearful of the military because of the past emergence of militarism in Japan. This is understandable. The question now is, the country must first have a definite strategy, according to which the nature of the armed forces in defending the country should be defined. Under the current international situation, it is no longer desirable to assume an ambiguous attitude toward the question of the armed forces.

What should be the attitude toward the Soviet Union's day-to-day denunciation of the revival of militarism in Japan? The Socialist Party friends said: This is Moscow's psychological warfare. On the one hand, the USSR accuses Japan of practicing militarism and makes Japan fearful of discussing national defense and of strengthening the Self-Defense Forces; on the other hand, it threatens that Japan cannot sustain a single blow even if it increases its armaments. This is to make Japan feel the futility of increasing armaments. The Japanese people should not be deceived. Under the current circumstances, opposing the Japan-U.S. security treaty and demanding the dissolution of the Self-Defense Forces will mean surrender to Soviet world strategy. They said: Japanese politicians are duty-bound to carry out propaganda and education work among the citizens to offset Soviet influence and unfold a nationwide discussion of Japan's defense question.

PENG CHONG REAFFIRMS PRC'S SUPPORT FOR THAILAND

OW211230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said here today: "The Chinese people will surely stand by the people of Thailand if Vietnam invades that country again."

In a restatement of China's support of world peace, he said: "China firmly supports the peoples of various Southeast Asian countries in their just struggle for national independence and state sovereignty and opposes the aggression and expansion of big and small hegemonists."

Peng Chong was speaking at a meeting at the Great Hall of the People with a delegation of members of parliament of the Thai Social Action Party, led by Mr Boonlert Lertpricha. He said growing contacts between China and Thailand have enhanced the mutual understanding and friendship of the two peoples.

Peng Chong also answered questions on the functions and powers of the National People's Congress, the election of its deputies, and its relations with the government--the State Council.

Also present at the meeting were Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese people's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and the Thai ambassador to China, M.R. Sakon Wannaphrik.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BURMESE PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES

Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian Talks

OW211254 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian held talks here today with Burmese President U Ne Win. Deng Xiaoping said: President U Ne Win is a respected old friend of the Chinese people, and extended a warm welcome to the Burmese leader. Deng Xiaoping made the point that the leaders of China and Burma often meet and exchange views when the international situation becomes turbulent. He said: This is very important because both our countries share many similar views on international affairs. We have cooperated very well for many years. We appreciate President U Ne Win's positive role in the development of friendly relations between China and Burma and in international affairs and the affairs of Asia and the Pacific Ocean areas.

It is learned that they cordially exchanged views on certain important international issues during their talks.

Later Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian and Vice Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Deng Yingchao gave a luncheon for President U Ne Win.

Present on both occasions were Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Burmese Minister of Foreign Affairs U Lay Maung, and Mr U Than Hlaing.

Hua, Zhao Ziyang Meeting

OW211536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Burmese President U Ne Win and his party met here this afternoon with Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

This is the 11th visit to China by the Burmese president.

In a cordial talk, Hua Guofeng noted that China and Burma had all along enjoyed good relations. "President U Ne Win has contributed a great deal to the development of friendly relations between our two countries. We wish Burma prosperity and believe it will play an increasingly important role in safeguarding peace in Asia and in the world as whole," he added.

President U Ne Win said, "Just as China treats Burma with sincerity, we sincerely wish China every success in its cause for stability, prosperity and progress. We should not only work for the peace and prosperity of our two countries but for that of the whole world."

Zhao Ziyang Banquet

OW211604 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A banquet in honor of Burmese President U Ne Win and his party was given here this evening by Premier Zhao Ziyang in the Great Hall of the People.

As President U Ne Win entered the banquet hall accompanied by Premier Zhao Ziyang, he was warmly greeted by numerous old Chinese friends. They included Peng Zhen, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice-Premiers Geng Biao and Ji Fengfei, Madame Wang Guangmei, widow of the former Chinese Chairman Liu Shaoqi and Madame Hao Zhiping, widow of the former Secretary General of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party Luo Ruiqing.

The banquet started with the playing of the national anthems of Burma and China by a military band. Premier Zhao Ziyang proposed a toast to the consolidation and development of the friendship between the two countries and wished President U Ne Win good health and a long life.

Returning the toast, President U Ne Win noted that during his current visit to China he was not only seeing old Chinese friends but making new ones. He said he particularly rejoiced at being able to meet Premier Zhao Ziyang. The Burmese president wished China success in her modernization program.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of "pauk phawq" kinsmanship between the peoples of the two countries. Hosts and guests recalled the close ties between the two peoples and toasted to an even more splendid blossoming of the flower of friendship between the two countries.

The Burmese ambassador, U Tha Tun, was among the guests. Also present were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army He Zhengwen, leading members of government departments and the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Chinese ambassador to Burma, Mo Yanzhong.

Wreath Laying

OW220804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, placed a wreath at the monument to the people's heroes on Tiananmen Square here this morning. He was accompanied by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong.

HONG KONG GOVERNOR MACLEHOSE VISITS GUANGZHOU

OW220349 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1535 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Governor of Hong Kong MacLehose returned to Hong Kong by plane on the morning of 21 October on ending his visit to Guangzhou city. He was greeted at the airport by (Chetter) of the Hong Kong General Administration Department [bu zheng si 1580 2398 0674] and Wang Kuang and Li Jusheng, first and second directors of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA news agency, respectively.

MacLehose arrived in Guangzhou on 19 October. During his stay, he held talks with Vice Governors of Guangdong Liu Tianfu, Liang Weilin, Zeng Dingshi and Wang Ning. Yang Shangkun, acting governor of Guangdong, hosted a banquet for MacLehose and his party.

Talking to the press at the Hong Kong airport, MacLehose said that his talks with the responsible persons of Guangdong Province were frank, friendly and constructive. He added that both sides discussed issues concerning strengthening economic cooperation, including mechanical engineering, management and technical training.

FLJI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW211606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Deputy Prime Minister of Fiji Sir Penaia Ganilau and Lady Davila Ganilau and their party arrived here by air this evening. They will spend a week's friendly visit in China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and his wife Madame Xu Hanbing welcomed the distinguished Fijian guests at the state guesthouse.

Talks With Ji Pengfei

OW220856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0843 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and the Fijian deputy prime minister, Sir Penaia Ganilau, held talks here today. It is learned that both sides expressed satisfaction with the development of relations between the two countries. They also explored the possibilities for furthering bilateral relations in general and economic and trade links in particular. Sir Penaia Ganilau gave a brief account of Fiji's foreign policy.

Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei expressed his appreciation of the just stand of the Fijian Government on such major international issues as the Kampuchean and Afghan questions.

Taking part in today's talks on the Fijian side were Mr Laisenia Qarase, permanent secretary of the Department of Commerce and Industry, and Ratu Jone Radrodro, commissioner of the northern district. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were vice-minister of foreign affairs, Zhang Canning, and vice-minister of foreign trade, Chen Jie.

RADIO BEIJING COMMENTARY ON KARMAL'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

OW220009 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[*"Forum on International Affairs"* commentary: "The Soviet Union Has No Intention Whatsoever of Withdrawing Its Troops From Afghanistan"]

[Text] Karmal, chieftain of the puppet regime in Afghanistan, has recently been summoned to Moscow by his master. In the past few days, people have been watching what the master and his servant have been doing and why they have had to plot at this time. The reason for this can be found in a joint statement issued by the two sides on 19 October.

The Soviet side stated that it would continue to provide so-called "internationalist aid" to the puppet regime in Afghanistan. The statement said: The Soviet Union will withdraw its troops from Afghanistan only when the so-called "aggression" against Afghanistan is completely stopped. This once again shows that the Soviet aggressor troops are determined to hang on in Afghanistan and refuse to clear out.

Brezhnev called Karmal to Moscow shortly before the opening of the debate at the 35th UN General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan. In so doing, he had some purpose in mind. First, he wants to placate the increasingly restless Karmal regime and give it a shot in the arm. Second, he wants to make out that the situation in Afghanistan has been consolidated and returned to normal and that Karmal has been able to stably lead a so-called "local government" in an attempt to fool international society into recognizing the regime. Third, he wants to demonstrate to the Afghan people and the world's justice-upholding countries that the Soviet Union will never withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

Such tricks by Moscow are expected. In January of this year, a special session of the UN General Assembly passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan. But the Soviet authorities, paying no heed to the resolution, have continued to escalate the war in Afghanistan.

In July of this year, the delegates of 32 Third World countries officially requested that the Afghan issue be included on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly. In the face of a retrial by the UN General Assembly, Brezhnev, openly setting himself against the overwhelming majority of the world's countries, asserted that the Soviet Union would fulfill its obligations to Afghanistan to the end in accordance with the so-called "Soviet-Afghan friendship treaty."

Shortly before the opening of the debate at the current UN General Assembly on the Afghan issue, the foreign ministers of Islamic countries were prepared to put a draft resolution before the UN General Assembly calling for the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. However, the Soviet Union once again expressed its determination to hang on in Afghanistan and refused to clear out.

The Soviet Union's hegemonic logic is that it will carry out its criminal activities through to the end despite world condemnation. The Soviet Union is now stepping up its war of aggression against Afghanistan. Since early July, it has continuously sent Afghanistan new equipment and fresh troops specially trained in antiguerilla warfare. The number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has increased from an earlier estimated 80,000 or 90,000 to 120,000. The Soviet Union has recently sent a high-ranking military delegation to Afghanistan to reorganize the Soviet aggressor troops and the Afghan Army. Afghanistan's seven military districts are actually controlled by Soviet advisors and generals.

To meet the needs of the increasingly escalated war of aggression, the Soviet Union is stepping up its efforts to build large airfields and strategic roads in Afghanistan. The Soviet Union has laid mines in Afghanistan's Konarha Province bordering Pakistan and has sent troops to close the border between Afghanistan and Iran in order to cut the Afghan guerrillas links with the outside world. Soviet aggressor troops have been strengthening their control of Afghanistan's major cities and towns as well as its communication lines. They have continuously sent planes and tanks to bombard the areas adjacent to Kabul and the villages along the major roads in Afghanistan in an attempt to create depopulated zones there and make it more difficult for guerrillas to carry out their activities.

The root cause of the Afghan nation's calamity is the Soviet aggression. However, the Soviet hegemonists falsely countercharge that only when foreign aggression ceases will it withdraw its troops from Afghanistan. Is this not a frantic challenge to the fair and just public opinion in the world? The present UN General Assembly will soon begin debating the Afghanistan situation. The only way to reasonably settle the Afghan issue is to uphold the resolution adopted by the special session of the UN General Assembly and force the Soviet troops to withdraw from Afghanistan immediately, unconditionally and completely.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS REPULSE SOVIET ATTACKS

OW220836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--The Russians launched heavy attacks on Darrah-Ye Pech and Darrah-Ye Nur in Afghanistan in the first week of this month, according to today's PAKISTAN TIMES quoting a report from Konarha Province. Villages and forests in the areas were destroyed and about 300 sheep were killed.

After fierce fighting, the Soviet occupation troops and Afghan Government soldiers were beaten back in Darrah-Ye Pech and Chapah Darrah by the Afghan freedom fighters. The fighting in Darrah-Ye Nur lasted two days. The freedom-fighters forced the invaders back and killed many Russian and Karmal soldiers.

According to a report from the Kabul Province, the freedom-fighters attacked Khurd Kabul prison, about ten kilometers from the Kabul city. They released 42 prisoners, including women, who were jailed because of their anti-government activities. In an incident in Azrow, the Afghan freedom-fighters destroyed five tanks and killed 30 Soviet and 35 Babrak soldiers. Three Soviet military officers were also killed.

PRC MUSLIMS CELEBRATE ISLAMIC FEAST IN PAKISTAN

OW211931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Muslims of a Chinese trade caravan celebrated Islamic feast of sacrifice, known as 'Id al-Adha, yesterday with Pakistani Muslims at 'Id Gah, an Immaimi Jamia mosque, in Pakistani border city Gilgit, according to APP. During the occasion, the Chinese Muslims offered their prayers together with the local Muslims. They were warmly welcomed by the leader of the mosque where the biggest congregation in the city was held.

The Chinese trade caravan arrived in Gilgit on October 17 for an one-week visit. It brought Chinese goods under the border trade protocol signed between China and Pakistan last June. A Pakistani trade caravan is expected to leave for Xinjiang, China, in November. The caravan yesterday called on the Commissioner for the Northern Areas Wazir Ada Abdul Qayum Khan. The commissioner said that the border trade had strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries. He hoped that the border trade would increase with the passage of time.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Departs Lhasa for Shanghai

OW211833 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] French President Giscard d'Estaing, his wife and party concluded their visit to Lhasa and left by special plane on the morning of 21 October for Shanghai via Chengdu as they continued their China visit. They were accompanied by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and his wife He Liliang.

On hand at the airport to see off the distinguished French guests were Tian Bao, chairman of the autonomous regional People's Government; Basang, vice chairman of the regional People's Government; Pagblha Geleg Nangya, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the Xizang Regional CPPCC Committee; Sheng-Qin luo-sang-jian-zan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress; and (Zhang Dianji), vice chairman of the Lhasa Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Arrives in Shanghai

OW212056 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and his wife concluded their visit to Lhasa and arrived by special plane in Shanghai for a visit at 2 pm on 21 October. They were accompanied by Vice Premier Huang Hua, He Liliang and other comrades.

On hand at the airport to greet the French guests were Wang Daohan, acting Shanghai mayor, and his wife; Chen Jinhua, vice mayor; Su Buqing, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress and president of Fudan University; Feng Depei, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee; and leading comrades of departments concerned.

When President Giscard d'Estaing stepped off the plane, acting Mayor Wang Daohan and other comrades went forward to meet him and warmly shook hands with the distinguished French guests. Two young Pioneers presented fresh flowers to President and Madame Giscard d'Estaing. On the way to the city guesthouse, the local people voluntarily gathered on both sides of the road to wave to the French president and his party.

In the afternoon, President Giscard d'Estaing went to Fudan University to deliver an ebullient speech to the students.

Visits Fudan University

OW211608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing delivered a speech to faculty and students at Fudan University here this afternoon. It was the first time that a foreign head of state had addressed the university since its founding 75 years ago.

A warm atmosphere of Sino-French amity permeated the university. At 1600 hours when President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing arrived at the campus accompanied by Vice-Premier Huang Hua and acting Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan, students waiting at the entrance to the university hailed the guests with shouts of welcome in both Chinese and French.

Welcoming the French leader, Su Buqing, president of the university, said: "President Giscard d'Estaing is a well-known statesman in the world today and his speech will greatly enlighten us."

Addresses Students

OW211716 Beijing XINHUA in English 1656 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing said in a speech at Fudan University today that youth all around the world should unite on essential tasks which will no longer be power and domination, but rather "the attachment to fundamental cultural values and, more simply, to happiness."

He stated: "The meaning of my visit to your great country is to facilitate communication and understanding between nations, to make the idea of peace prevail over the risks of war, to underline what nations have in common, rather than what divides them."

President Giscard d'Estaing expounded the following points: "To achieve progress throughout the world, we must recognize the right of all nations to exist and to be autonomous. This means that we must banish all forms of domination. All nations must be allowed to conduct their own affairs in peace and security. On the political level, this entails, you know, the acceptance of the organization of the world in a form which I call multipolar. The important decision-making role in this world assuredly devolves upon China.

"We must also ensure a better distribution of the resources of this planet. Young and old are accountable to future generations for our environment. While accepting technological progress, we must protect the environment.

"All economic and social problems must be solved, not in an artificial excess of riches, but in a world where cultural values will be at the forefront."

President Giscard d'Estaing also spoke about the necessity for peoples, nations and generations to communicate. He said: "Let us strive today to better understand one another and to overcome the barriers between nations and generations. Human solidarity is now universal and immediate. Whatever happens to one human group on our planet concerns all other human groups." He added: "This venture concerns all generations. While adults have to listen to the young generation, the latter have to accept to learn."

The president said that France is counting on its youth, just as China is counting on hers. "France and French youth in particular," he said, "are curious about China. They admire its civilization, its culture, its greatness. Our younger ones would like to contribute, together, to the improvement of our two countries and the the improvement of the world."

He emphasized that the latter part of the 20th century, being confronted with possible disaster, must be a time for courage and faith and, thus, it is a time for youth. Chinese youth will be the finest example in this respect, he added.

"Because China will apply unique forms of organization, there is no precedent to the organization of a country so vast, so populated. What you will undertake will hold the attention of the young people of the world, of the young people of France," the French president said. "Indeed, no foreign experience can be transferred to China because of the size of China and its population," he stated. "You will have to define your own way and devise your own solutions."

The French president noted that China is creating its experience on the basis of an original combination of contributions from two systems--the socialist system and the market economy system--while upholding the socialist principles which constitute the foundation of Chinese society.

In conclusion, he declared: "I hope you will keep your spontaneity and your fervor which, I see, are plentiful."

Student Activists Distribute Manifesto

OW220846 Hong Kong AFP in English 0737 GMT 22 Oct 80

[By Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Shanghai, 23 Oct (AFP)--Western-style student activism yesterday made its first appearance in China when French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing visited this eastern Chinese metropolis. Activists of a movement called the Shanghai Group claiming membership among Chinese as well as foreigners distributed a manifesto at Fudan University in Shanghai when the French leader paid a visit to the campus. Observers said it was the first time that the visit of a foreign figure had given rise to such a demonstration in China.

The manifesto was distributed in the form of a roneoed leaflet outlining pacifist and activist ideas identical with those espoused in the large-scale student demonstrations in the United States and Western Europe in the 1960's. Copies were handed to journalists by foreign women students at the university. One of them, who would not identify herself, said the Shanghai Group represented only a small number of Chinese students. She would not however divulge further details.

In its manifesto the Shanghai Group presented itself as "the conscience of the world youth, the conscience of the third humanity." It spoke out against the powers that be saying they were exploiting world youth in an "absurd society" both in the East and the West "to bring about the third and final world war."

Shanghai is a city with about 20 institutions of higher learning and by tradition is the most intellectually active city in China with some 80,000 students, 200 of whom are foreign. Although Western-style activism did see the now outlawed Beijing spring movement, it did not take on a structured form.

On May 10 this year a group of about 30 foreign students from Islamic countries demonstrated at the United States Consulate in Shanghai where they handed in a letter protesting against the aborted attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran. There were no incidents as a result of the demonstration.

French Consulate General Opened

OW211540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A consulate-general of the Republic of France was officially opened here this morning. The French ambassador, Mr Claude Chayet, presided over the ceremony. French Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Jean Francois-Poncet, attended.

In his speech, the French foreign minister said that the opening of the consulate-general showed that cooperation between France and China in the economic, scientific and cultural fields had been brought to a new stage. He hoped the new consulate-general would play a positive role in developing and strengthening Sino-French cooperation.

Acting Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan welcomed the opening of the French consulate-general in his speech. He said that its establishment would undoubtedly play a beneficial role in expanding friendly relations between China and France and the Friendship between the peoples of both countries.

Mr Claude Ambrosini has been appointed French consul-general.

Giscard Departs for Home

OW211918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--French President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing and their party left Shanghai for home by special flight at 9:15 pm this evening after a fruitful official visit to China. The distinguished French guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua and his wife, and acting Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and his wife.

Before their departure from Shanghai, President and Mme Giscard d'Estaing and the other distinguished French visitors were guests of honour at a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. In his toast, the acting mayor said that with the constant strengthening of friendly relations between China and France over the past few years, contacts and exchanges between Shanghai and France had increasingly expanded in the economic, trade, scientific and technical and cultural fields. The people of Shanghai would make even greater efforts to promote this friendly cooperation between China and France, he added. President Giscard d'Estaing said, "I leave China in the confidence that our meetings have come up to the expectation of our two peoples. France attempts to promote a strong Europe. It rejoices in seeing a strong China take part in world affairs." He believed that this Europe and this China would contribute to equilibrium, peace and development in the world." The French president said the opening of the French consulate-general in Shanghai demonstrated the constant growing of the Sino-French relationship, to which France had paid attention. He praised the city of Shanghai for its important role in building up the country and in expanding international exchange.

The distinguished French guests arrived here at 2 pm today from Lhasa via Chengdu. They were accompanied by Vice-Premier Huang Hua and his wife.

VARIATIONS TO GISCARD'S ARRIVAL IN BEIJING

The following variations to the item entitled "French President Giscard Begins Visit to Beijing and subtitled "Arrival, Deng Yingchao Meeting," published in the 15 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page G 2, are supplied from Beijing RENMIN RIBAO of 16 October. In the last line of the second paragraph, end the sentence at "...statesman from Europe." Insert "She said: I believe the president's visit will be a success and will further enhance the friendship between the peoples of China and France."

The first sentence of the sixth paragraph is deleted. The second sentence begins "President Giscard d'Estaing had paid..."

The first line of the last paragraph should read: "...d'Estaing's entourage includes: Mme Philippe Guibout, the president's daughter; Jean Francois-Poncet, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Alain Peyrefitte,..."

VARIATIONS TO FRENCH PRESIDENT'S VISIT CONTINUES

The following variations to the item entitled "French President's Visit to Beijing Continues" and subtitled "Zhao-Hosted Banquet," published in the 16 October People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page G 3 are supplied from Beijing RENMIN RIBAO of 16 October.

The last sentence of the last paragraph is omitted.

On page G 4, the last sentence of the first paragraph is deleted. Insert a new paragraph that reads: "Giscard d'Estaing said: A stronger Europe and a stronger China will promote world peace. Defending a just peace resulting from a multipolar world will help avoid a clash between the superpowers."

LI XIANNIAN MEETS WITH YUGOSLAVIA'S STAMBOLIC

OW201642 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here this afternoon with Petar Stambolic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Vice-Chairman Li briefed Comrade Stambolic on the progress of industrial and agricultural production in China at present and her political and economic reforms. "We are trying to advance through exploration, through constantly summing up our experience and solving problems as they arise so as to develop the economy and raise the people's standard of living," he added.

Comrade Stambolic said that the Yugoslav people had been closely following the situation in China since the smashing of the gang of four. "Your Third Session of the 5th National People's Congress was very important. The orientation you have chosen is correct," he said.

They also exchanged views on the world issues of common concern. Present at the meeting were Ou Tangliang, deputy head of the CCP Central Committee, and the Yugoslav ambassador, Mirko Ostojic. The Yugoslav party and government delegation led by Comrade Petar Stambolic left here for home this evening.

WARSAW PACT MINISTERS CONCLUDE CONFERENCE

OW211258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--The seven Warsaw Pact nations' foreign ministers ended their two-day conference here today, according to a Polish news agency PAP report. A communique adopted by the conference said that the foreign ministers discussed the preparations for the next month's Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe and a proposed conference on disarmament in Europe.

Well-informed sources here said that the conference also discussed the current situation in Poland. During the conference, Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland and Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party, received and had talks with the conferees on separate occasions.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

OW171945 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], called on Iran and Iraq to put an end to their military conflict, begin talks and settle all questions between them through political negotiations. He made the remarks on October 15 at the plenary meeting of the party Central Committee.

N. Ceausescu expressed grave concern about the conflict. He said: "It is a serious danger, which might aggravate the situation in the area, might involve other states too and lead to the penetration of imperialist forces in the region. For this reason, we consider that everything must be done for the cessation of military hostilities, of the conflict, for the settlement of the issues between Iraq and Iran only by means of negotiation. Life, events have proved that military actions do not help solve problems. On the contrary, they only complicate them still more."

Referring to his country's attitude towards the strike of Polish workers, N. Ceausescu said: "We have been asked many questions about the events, strikes and unrest in Poland and I think we must answer them and tell the party and the people how we see these problems. It is the opinion of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party that the unrest, strikes, actions having greatly damaged Poland's economy and her development were due to mistakes, to economic measures that disregarded the realities in that country. We must say that in the years of socialist construction important results were scored by Poland in her economic and social development and the occurrence at a given time of some difficulties cannot actually justify the actions, strikes and unrest."

He said: "We do not wish to interfere in any way in Poland's internal affairs, but I must say, for the knowledge of our party, that had the country's development problems been solved together with the working class, with the people's masses, had proper action been taken against that state of affairs on time and had a firm attitude been taken against the anti-socialist elements and forces, the events could not have happened."

"All this powerfully proves that any violation of the socialist rules and principles, failure to understand the contradictions and solve them in due time can bring highly consequential events," he pointed out.

Referring to independent trade unions, Ceausescu said: "The slogan of the so-called independent trade unions is not new. We had to contend with it already in the bourgeois society." "This slogan has always served the purpose of breaking the working-class unity, it has served the interests of the bourgeoisie and imperialism. Working-class and trade-union unity was and is the cardinal requirement of the revolutionary fight, of the victory of the socialist revolution, of the building of socialism, of the strengthening of independence and sovereignty of any socialist country."

"Therefore", he stressed, "a resolute stance should be taken against any anti-socialist activity whatever its form, while ensuring the broadening of socialist democracy, the active participation of the masses, of the working class in the first place, in the administration of society and the unswerving fulfilment by the trade unions, by other bodies, of their role in defending the interests of the working class, in building socialism and communism."

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS IRAQI PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

OW220914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei gave a banquet today for Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, special envoy of the president of Iraq and minister of higher education and scientific research. Vice Premier Ji Pengfei said the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran had caused anxiety in all countries, including China.

"Since both Iraq and Iran are Third World countries," he said, "we sincerely hope that this conflict can come to an end speedily and that they will resolve their dispute peacefully through negotiations, in the spirit of mutual understanding and accommodation, so as to prevent the superpowers from fishing in troubled waters. This is not only in the interests of the Iraqi people but also in the interests of peace in the Gulf area and the world as a whole," Ji Pengfei said.

Mr al-Khalaf said that it was Iraq's hope that peace could be achieved in the Middle East. "We oppose superpower intervention in this area," he said. "Iraq wishes to achieve peace with Iran and maintain peaceful relations with its neighbouring countries." Mr al-Khalaf said he hoped for further development of friendship between Iraq and China.

Present at the banquet were the Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Ying; the Chinese ambassador to Iraq, Hou Yefeng; and the Iraqi ambassador to China, Mr Badri Karim Kazim. The Iraqi special envoy arrived here yesterday and held talks with Vice-minister He Ying earlier today.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS AFRICANS CONCERNED WITH CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

OW211843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A study group of west and central African leaders in charge of programs for children and the United Nations Children's Fund officials met here this afternoon with Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for Defence of Children. The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People.

Led by Mr Ahmed Mostefaoui, the study group is made up of 15 representatives from Benin, Upper Volta, Niger, Senegal, Zaire and Mali and officials from the United Nations Children's Fund. They will make a two-week study tour of work for children in China's rural areas.

During the meeting, Liao Chengzhi gave an account of programs for children in China. He hoped that China and the United Nations Children's Fund would cooperate closely so as to enable the next generation to grow up healthily. Present at the meeting were Madame Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation and vice-chairman of the Chinese People's National Committee for Defence of Children; Mr Ralph Ekvert and Mr Edward Lammert, representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund now in Beijing. Yesterday evening, Madame Kang Keqing gave a banquet in honour of all members of the study group.

YANG DEZHI MEETS ARGENTINE ARMY DELEGATION

OW191650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 19 Oct (XINHUA)--Yang Dezhi, chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here this afternoon with the visiting delegation from the Argentine Army.

The delegation is led by Lieutenant General Jose Antonio Vaquero, chief of General Staff of the Argentine Army.

Yang Dezhi told the Argentine guests that China needed a peaceful international environment in which to develop its economy and carry out its modernization programme. "We don't want to fight but we are not afraid of fighting," he said. "Hegemonism is threatening the security of China and other countries in the world. We must heighten our vigilance," he added.

Lieutenant General Vaquero noted that China and Argentina shared common views on a number of international issues. "The Argentine Army is willing to establish close friendly relations with the Chinese Army," he declared.

Present at the meeting were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the PLA, and Col Jorge I. Malena, Argentine military attache in Beijing.

This evening, Lieutenant General Vaquero and Mrs Vaquero gave a return banquet at the Argentine Embassy. Among the guests were Deputy Chief of Staff Liu Huaqing and his wife.

TRINIDAD, TOBAGO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW211913 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--A government delegation from Trinidad and Tobago arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit. A banquet in their honour was given by Huang Zhen, minister of culture, in the Great Hall of the People this evening.

The eight-member delegation is composed of Kamaluddin Mohammed, minister of health and local government, Dr Cuthbert Joseph, minister of education and culture, Selwyn Richardson, minister of legal affairs and attorney general, and others. This is the first senior delegation sent to China by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago since the two visits to China by Prime Minister Eric Eustace Williams in 1974 and 1975.

Addressing the banquet, Huang Zhen warmly welcomed the delegation and the accompanying steel band of Trinidad and Tobago on behalf of the Chinese Government and people. He said, "The friendship between the peoples of China and Trinidad and Tobago goes back to ancient times. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1974, this friendship has developed. The two visits made to China by his excellency Prime Minister Williams have especially contributed to the growth of our bilateral relations. The current visit by the government delegation of Trinidad and Tobago is another major event in our relations."

Among those attending the banquet were Xie Bangzhi, vice-minister of justice; Huang Xianbai, vice-minister of education; Guo Ziheng, vice-minister of public health; Wu Qingtong, deputy secretary-general of the State Council; and the Chinese ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, Wang Yanchang.

AFP CITES SOURCES ON UPCOMING GANG OF FOUR TRIAL

OW211122 Hong Kong AFP in English 1011 GMT 21 Oct 80

[By Charles Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (AFP)--China's one billion citizens will be represented by 800 specially chosen people from all over the country at the trial of Mao Zedong's widow Jiang Qing due to open here soon, Chinese sources said today. The sources said the 800 also represented various mass organizations but did not explain how they had been chosen.

Recent statement by National People's Congress Vice-Chairman Peng Zhen have indicated the trial will start at the end of this month or early in November. The Cultural Revolution figures who belonged to the "Jiang Qing and Lin Biao cliques" will stand trial before a special court of 31 judges coming under the People's Supreme Court. Lin Biao, a former defence minister and chosen successor to Chairman Mao, disappeared in 1971 in mysterious circumstances. The court will be divided into a civil and a military tribunal. The civil tribunal will try Jiang Qing, her three main associates--Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao and Yao Wenyuan--and Mao's former political secretary Chen Boda for plotting to take power.

The gang of four, as Jiang Qing and her three associates are known, were arrested four years ago shortly after the death of Chairman Mao. The military tribunal will deal with five army officers associated with Lin Biao. It has not been announced where in Beijing the trial will be held.

Chinese sources said today that although foreign correspondents will be barred from covering the trials, the Chinese population will be "completely informed" about it through the 800 representatives. The Chinese media will also release official reports of the trial, the first of major political figures in China since the communist regime came to power in 1949.

WAN LI ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON INTEGRATED ENTERPRISES

OW220208 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Efforts should be made to bring the country's state farms into the framework of the agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes. This is the requirement set by the national conference on agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes which came to an end today. That conference summed up experiences over the past 2 years and discussed the question of consolidating and developing integrated enterprises in the future.

Currently 698 farms, or 34 percent of the farms under the state farms and land reclamation departments throughout the country, have set up agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes on a trial basis. They have made tremendous achievements in running these complexes on a trial basis over the past 2 years. On that basis, the General Company of Integrated Land Reclamation-Agriculture-Industry-Commerce Enterprises of China has been set up.

There are four forms of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes: Integration of farms under state farms and land reclamation departments; economic integration by agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes with other economic departments or other regions; and joint operations by agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and foreign firms in processing animal husbandry and agricultural products.

The conference pointed out: After experimenting during the past 2 years, the agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes should consolidate and develop themselves in a planned, step by step way. Efforts should be made to bring all the country's state farms into the framework of the agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes so that they can play an exemplary role in modernizing our agriculture. Therefore, state farms and land reclamation departments in various localities must strengthen the leadership and make plans in this regard. Conscientious efforts should be made to run agriculture and industry well and to develop commerce. Agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes should undertake socialized, specialized production step by step, improve their production efficiency and the quality of their products, increase the variety of their products, lower their production costs and increase their ability to compete in domestic and foreign markets.

The conference pointed out: In running agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes, there are still obstructions and difficulties facing us. The conference expressed the hope that all localities and departments would make concerted efforts to run these enterprises well.

In addressing the conference, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, affirmed the achievements in running agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes on a trial basis. He pointed out that this direction is correct. He encouraged state farms and land reclamation departments as well as farms in various areas to make continuous efforts to overcome obstructions, to carry out reforms, to gain greater decisionmaking power, to set up more agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes and to run them better. As soon as possible they should strive to change the situation where some farms are still run at a loss and to provide a rich array of low-priced, good-quality goods for the state and people in the cities and the countryside.

Conference Review of Work

OW211318 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--An integrated enterprise set up by 26 state farms near Chongqing city in Sichuan Province won national attention when it reported its success at a conference which closed here yesterday. The enterprise, which combines agriculture with industry and commerce, has attracted 800 production teams of nearby people's communes to enter into cooperation with it this year.

The conference was called by the Ministry of State Farms and Land Reclamation to review the work of agricultural-industrial-commercial complexes, a new form of organization which has come into being in China's countryside in the past two years. The aim of such complexes is to make more efficient use of local resources and accumulate funds rapidly for further advance.

The 26 state farms which founded the Changjiang agricultural-industrial-commercial integrated enterprise of Chongqing used to produce mainly milk, fruit, tea and fish for cities. Today, in addition to farm products, the integrated enterprise turns out canned fruit, jam, milk powder, confectionery, paper, wine and liquor, plastic products and leather goods.

Apart from its farm establishments, the enterprise has 40 processing factories and building teams and has opened more than 40 shops selling its own products. In 1978, the 26 state farms earned a profit of 50,000 yuan. In 1979, the year when they formed the integrated enterprise, profit rose to 1.7 million yuan, mainly from industrial and commercial undertakings.

More than 400 production teams of nearby people's communes this year signed contracts to sell their tea leaves and citrus fruit to the enterprise while the latter undertakes to process them.

According to a survey in Baxian County, the 209 contracting production teams received 2.85 yuan for every kilogram of tea processed by themselves in 1979. The figure rose to 3.98 yuan this year, because the leaves are now processed by the better equipped workshops of the integrated enterprise and the improved quality brings higher profits.

In other cases, the cooperation takes the form of joint ventures. The integrated enterprise and 320 production teams jointly set up a citrus managing department earlier this year. The shareholders elected a board of directors which in turn appointed a manager and deputy managers. The profits are to be divided according to the shares owned by each partner. The integrated enterprise has also signed contracts with production teams for the setting up of other joint ventures, including restaurants, hotels and cinemas.

VICE PREMIER YANG JINGREN MEETS FOREIGN ARTISTS

OW171236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, vice-premier and minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, today met with visiting artists from seven countries and Hong Kong who are in Beijing to observe China's national minority art festival.

The China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, Chinese musicians and dancers associations held a joint reception this afternoon in honor of these guests from Australia, India, Japan, Romania, Thailand, the United States, Yugoslavia and Hong Kong.

Proposing a toast, Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation, said cultural exchanges between Chinese and foreign artists in history had exerted a far-reaching influence on the civilization of China and the rest of the world. He added that the current visit by the foreign artists would promote cultural exchanges between China and other countries and strengthen friendship and cooperation between Chinese and foreign artists. Present at the reception were Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weishi and Chinese artists participating in the festival.

JIEFANGJUN BAO: LOGISTICS DEPARTMENT CONFERENCE HELD

OW201157 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by JIEFANGJUN BAO, the General Logistics Department held a conference in September in Xining to exchange experience in doing political work at the PLA grassroots units. The conference thoroughly studied the problem of strengthening political work at these units, so that they will persist in putting ideology first even as they are in scattered locations and under difficult circumstances.

For the transportation, construction engineering, pipe and cable installation and telecommunications units of the department as well as its warehouses, supply depots and service companies, there is the special circumstance of having to work at scattered locations and under difficult circumstances.

Representatives of 27 units and individuals introduced their experiences at the conference. From all sides, they discussed experiences in doing good political work at the units, which are scattered and whose circumstances are hard. Their experiences include the following four main points:

1. Clearly expound the significance of working well under difficult circumstances, so that the cadres and fighters of the grassroots units will conscientiously cherish their working posts.
2. Give traditional education in hard struggle and plain living by making use of the party, PLA, company and war histories as well as of the good deeds and outstanding personnel of the respective units. Through education the cadres and fighters will know well that honor and hard struggle are linked. The harder the circumstances are, the greater the necessity for everyone to overcome difficulties and launch a hard struggle.
3. Establish a political-ideological work backbone contingent composed mainly of party members, which is good in playing an exemplary role and whose ability to act is strong.
4. The harder the circumstances and the more dispersed the cadres and fighters are, the more is it necessary to be concerned about their difficulties and to try to improve material and cultural life at the grassroots units.

CONFERENCE CALLS FOR 'BIGGER ROLE' FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS

OW180543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0745 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Lanzhou, 17 Oct (XINHUA)--"China has made comparatively fast development and important achievements in nuclear physics and is gradually narrowing the gap between our accomplishments and those on international level. As we continue our advance, I hope the spirit of collectivism will be further carried forward." This was the statement made by Qian Sanqiang to the nuclear physicists at the fourth national nuclear physics conference. He said that our practice over the past 30 years proved the spirit of collectivism to be one of the important reasons for China's comparatively fast development and achievements in nuclear physics.

Recalling the history of the development of nuclear physics in China, Qian Sanqiang said: Soon after the liberation of our country, nuclear physics research in China was practically nonexistent. At that time, only about a dozen persons were engaged in research on the atomic nucleus but the number of researchers rose to over 100 by 1955. Under party leadership, our nuclear physics force with those researchers as its backbone has made important contributions to China's successful completion of its atomic bombs and hydrogen bombs in a short period. The scientists' independent study and personal dedication were important to those achievements. But even more important was that we displayed the spirit of collectivism, organized our limited strength, worked in coordination and pooled the wisdom of all. In the new long march to accomplish the four modernizations at present, we need to continue the spirit of collectivism and carry it forward.

The participants of the conference held: China has begun working in all major fields of nuclear physics research. In some fields, we have had our own salient features and achieved comparatively good results although our equipment is not as advanced as other's. We have attained a certain level, particularly in the field of theoretical research, in such fields as the statistical theory of atomic nucleus, the many-body theory, the theory of population model and medium-energy and high-energy theories. In addition, we have made a good beginning in the popularization and application of nuclear technology, agriculture and medical research. In the future, we should make nuclear physics research play a bigger role in the four modernizations.

The conference was held in Lanzhou from 9 October to 16 October. It received 167 papers. The board of directors of the Chinese society of nuclear physics was formed during the conference. Yang Chengzhong, director and researcher of the Institute of Modern Physics under the Lanzhou branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was elected president of the society. The board of directors decided to appoint Zhao Zhongyao, Wang Ganchang and Qian Sanqiang as honorary directors.

WANG RENZHONG STRESSES WOMEN'S ROLE IN FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

OW220530 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1743 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Renzhong, secretary of the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, stressed today that we must do a still better job in giving full play to the role of women in developing the four modernizations. In his speech delivered at the enlarged meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Women's Federation, Wang Renzhong reaffirmed the important role women play in socialist construction throughout the country. He said: In an effort to do a still better job in bringing into full play the role of women in agriculture, industry, culture and education, public health, science and other fields, efforts must be made to eliminate the remnant feudal thinking that regards men as superior to women, and efforts must be made to help women raise their social status. Women in rural areas constitute a major force on the agricultural front. In the course of implementing the various forms of responsibility systems in agricultural production, it is essential to firmly carry out the practice of letting men and women enjoy equal pay for equal work and help women maintain good health. In the cities, efforts must be made to run more neighborhood mess halls, service centers and childcare centers. We must try one thousand and one ways to lighten women workers' burdens in the family and emancipate the broad masses of women from family chores so that they can carry out their own jobs well.

Wang Renzhong stressed that all the organizations of the women's federation should bring into full play the role of women in working independently under the leadership of the party and according to the party's line, principles and policies, and give full play to women's merits on the basis of their characteristics. He said: At present, the cadres of the organizations of women's federation in some localities have been regularly transferred to other jobs. As a result, this "machinery" [the women's federation] will only play the role of "parts", unable to fully represent women's interests and reflect their demands.

He said: Only by representing women's demands and actively helping the masses of women solve their problems, will the organizations of women's federation be able to unite and lead the women masses. He suggested that in each unit where women work, women should be allowed to participate in management and supervision so as to protect the legitimate interests and rights of women. He believed: To launch emulation drives for "March 8" Red banner pacesetter, develop "five good" family activities and commend good people and good deeds among women is conducive to promoting work in all fields. He also expected to strengthen ideological and educational work among women.

Wang Renzhong said: The women's federation should give full play to democracy, and step by step establish all leading organs of its organizations through democratic elections. Efforts must be made to maintain close ties with the broad masses of women and select women cadres who are highly competent and who have popular trust to work in leading posts.

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPLY DEVELOPING NATIONS WITH FARM MACHINERY

OW211512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--China is ready to supply developing countries with farm machinery on favorable terms and expand her economic and technical cooperation with them in this field. This was stated by Xiang Nan, vice-minister of agricultural machinery, in an interview with XINHUA here today.

In conducting this co-operation, he said, China considers not just her own benefits. "What is even more is friendship between China and these countries," he stressed. China, he said is a developing country and, as such, has always attached great importance to the enhancement of her friendly relations with other developing countries. The guideline for China's economic and technical co-operation with these countries has always been one of equality and mutual benefit and supplying each other's needs to facilitate the development of agriculture of both sides.

Xiang Nan mentioned in particular China's small and medium-sized farm machines and implements which are simple, easy to operate and maintain and inexpensive. "They suit the needs of developing countries," he said. The vice-minister pointed out that China and the other developing countries have many things in common. They all take agriculture as the foundation and use industry to equip agriculture. And this, he said, opens wide prospects for the co-operation among developing countries in the development of farm machinery industry.

This bilateral or multilateral co-operation, he said, may cover the following fields: Exchange of experience in the development of the farm machinery industry, and mutual supply of technical literature; exchange of visits by experts; sales of hand-operated farm tools, animal-drawn implements and farm machinery; dispatch of experts specialized in the above-mentioned products and technical training; transfer of blueprints and manufacturing techniques; undertaking to build, for the other side, assembly shops, assembly or production lines for the making of one or several types of farm machinery; designing of farm machinery factories; and joint designing of the farm machinery needed by one or both sides.

AUTHORITIES URGE SOLVING SHORTAGE OF YOUTH FACILITIES

OW220337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0757 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently, the Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, China Scientific and Technological Association, All-China Federation of Trade Unions and the CYL Central Committee jointly issued "suggestions on solving the shortage of sites for youth cultural activities" to cultural bureaus, education bureaus, scientific and technological associations, trade union councils and CYL committees in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, urging the concerned departments at all levels to take the necessary steps to solve problems regarding sites for youth cultural activities as soon as possible. The document calls on these departments:

1. To promptly see to it that the sites for youth activities that are occupied are returned as soon as possible. According to estimates, in 1965 there were 196 youth centers and clubs and some 6,850 children's centers and activity stations (rooms) at and above the county level. Now, only some 10 youth centers and 1,500 children's centers and activity stations (rooms) have been returned and have resumed operations. The competent departments in various localities should report details about the occupation of these activity sites to the provincial, municipal, regional or local party committees and recommend that they act in accordance with guidelines laid down by the central authorities, take decisive steps and require the occupying units to return the sites within a prescribed time.
2. To conscientiously operate the existing activity facilities well. The competent departments at all levels should earnestly strengthen their leadership, allocate additional activity funds, assign necessary fulltime (or parttime) personnel, make available additional activity equipment, enrich activity programs, improve activity quality and bring the role of the existing activity facilities into full play.
3. To make full use of the existing cultural facilities in society as a convenience to serve the youngsters.

Based on the guidelines laid down in the document issued by the aforesaid central authorities, party committees and government departments at all levels should include, without fail, the construction of youth activity sites in local capital construction plans and in urban construction plans. In planning and building living quarters, attention must be paid to the construction of cultural activity sites. All big and medium-sized cities should build and set up, in a planned way, no later than 1985, youth or children's centers or facilities exclusively for youth to carry out sparetime cultural, sports, scientific and technical activities.

The five units that issued the aforesaid document held: It is difficult to rely solely on state investment in building youth cultural activity sites in view of the country's current economic conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to actively seek society's support in all respects in building youth activity facilities. The concerned departments should render necessary assistance in time, materials and manpower. It is also necessary to continuously carry forward the spirit of building and operating an enterprise through arduous effort. The problems concerning the funds, materials and manpower needed to expand or build these facilities should be solved in varied ways suited to local conditions. Factories, mines, enterprises and institutions should devise ways wherever possible to repair or make use of old or discarded things, build or expand activity facilities on available sites or allocate buildings to serve as activity facilities. The buildings originally used as educated youth centers in rural areas, if vacated, can be used as sites for youth activities. CYL organizations at all levels may arouse the youths to raise funds by performing collective labor in an organized manner and build activity facilities or add equipment in a simple and thrifty way.

WEN HUI BAO ON ALIENATION OF MAN, LITERATURE, ART

HK171056 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 25 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Wang Ruoshui (3769 5387 3055): "On the Question of Alienation of Literature and Art and of Man"]

[Text] Gorky said that literature is the study of man. The essence of literature and art should be observing, studying and reflecting man.

The question of man occupies a very important place in Marxism. Marx and Engels repeatedly said that their philosophy proceeds from man, that man is a realistic, social and practical being and that communism aims at emancipating all mankind. However, this question of man has not been given due attention. It has even been evaded because of the criticism of humanitarianism. In a certain sense, the present situation requires that we "return to Marxism"--Marx's rich and precious ideology about man. The question of alienation is also an important part of Marxist ideology about man.

What is alienation? In simple words, alienation means separation from self. Things previously belonging to one are separated from oneself. They become estranged and hostile. This is alienation. Hegel and Feuerbach discussed alienation before Marx. Hegel wrote about spiritual alienation. According to him, there is first of all the absolute idea. It undergoes a series of logical development, becomes alienated and changes into something else, something alienated from itself. This is nature. Thus, the idea is confined by the outer material body, it no longer enjoys freedom but can only conduct its activity in secret, outside of nature. Man comes into being as a result of the development of nature. He possesses self-consciousness. This means that the absolute idea has come back to itself. The return of the idea to itself is the overcoming of alienation. This is a long process which takes several stages. According to Hegel, these stages are art, religion and philosophy. Hegel attempted to rationalize religion. He thought that man should not regard God as an alien, extrinsic, strange and fearful force. God should be in man's heart. Then, man would have an affection for God.

Feuerbach criticized religion in terms of the concept of alienation. According to him, God is an alienation of human nature. The bible says that God created man according to his own likeness. Feuerbach pointed out: On the contrary, it is man who created God in accordance with his own appearance. God has wisdom, will and love. God's nature is actually human nature. Man has given his own nature to God. Man has created God but is unable to recognize his own creation. Thus, man regards God as something alien, kneels before him, pays homage to him and places him in the position of ruling over him. Man has given the best things to God. Therefore, the more omniscient God is, the more ignorant man will appear to be; the more omnipotent God is, the more incapable man will appear to be. In short, in order to make God become everything, man becomes nothing. Feuerbach thought that this is alienation of human nature, or alienation of the essence of man. By criticizing religion, we can overcome alienation and take back the human nature which has been given to God.

Marx discriminately developed the concept of alienation and placed it on a new foundation. Marx thought that Hegel had taken the so-called abstract idea as the subject of alienation. Of course, he thought this was metaphysical. He thought Feuerbach had been correct to shift from the abstract idea to man. However, Feuerbach wrote of man as an isolated, biological and abstract being rather than the real man. In fact, the essence of the real man is the ensemble of all social relationships. The essential difference between man and animal is labor. Marx thought that among all alienations, the alienation of labor is the most basic one. Wealth is originally created by workers. However, it does not belong to the workers and cannot be enjoyed by them. Worse still, capitalists use their wealth to exploit workers. Why are capitalists able to exploit workers? They have capital and machines. Although capital and machines are created by workers, they are used by capitalists to enslave the workers. The more wealth workers have created, the poorer workers become. The greater value they have created, the less valuable they have become. Labor has created wisdom but has made the workers stupid.
[paragraph continues]

Labor has created beauty but has deformed the workers. Labor is originally the nature of man. Through labor, man has become what he is. However, private ownership has changed labor into toil and reduced workers to the status of non-man. This is alienation of labor.

Marx also pointed out that money and currency are created by man and they represent a social relationship. However, in capitalist society, money and currency have become God. This leads to currency fetish. Materials exercise their control over man. Such alienation has been depicted in many Western literary works. In short, it seems that money can give you everything and once you have money, you have everything. Man has created something which becomes alienated from himself, stands above him and in return dominates him. This is alienation. Marx pointed out: This alienation is no man's imagination, but a reality in social life. Therefore, to overcome alienation, we should not depend on the weapon of criticism alone. Instead, we should take criticism as our weapon and go through the practice of revolution. We should transform the existing social relationships, eliminate private ownership, return to the workers the material and spiritual health which has been alienated from them so that labor can become a voluntary and free activity again. Workers who have been reduced to a non-man status will then regain their status of man, human nature will be restored to its richness and man will develop fully and freely.

My above account is simple and incomplete. However, it shows that the question of man is a very important question in Marxism. Marxism cares for man and pays attention to him, his status, his destiny, his emancipation and his happiness. Have we not been recently talking about "the emancipation of the mind"? Marx not only advocated the emancipation of the mind, he also advocated the thorough emancipation of man. Philosophically, this emancipation is freedom from various forms of alienation.

Feuerbach also proceeded from man. However, he interpreted man as a biological being, which was an abstract rather than a real being. Hegel concluded that the essence of man is "self-consciousness." Of course, this conclusion is idealist. However, his concept of man embraced families, society, the state and various social relationships. Therefore, Engels said: Hegel's concept of man has an idealist form but a realistic content. Feuerbach's concept of man is contrary to Hegel's. It has a realistic form but an abstract content. Marx's concept of man has both realistic form and content. A realistic man is a practical and social man. Although class relationship is an important interpersonal relationship, it is by no means the only one. There are also relationships between family members, friends and teachers and students.... Marxist philosophy proceeds from the study of the real man.

How does Marxism evaluate humanitarianism? In the positive aspect, humanitarianism affirms man's status, value, dignity and happiness. In the negative aspect, humanitarianism opposes two things, theologism, including medieval religions, and animalism, including fascism and the ruthless exploitation of workers. These are also included in Marxism. Of course, Marxism opposes bourgeois humanitarianism which obliterates the class nature of man and which opposes class struggle and violent revolution. We call Marx's concepts "Marxist humanitarianism" or "socialist humanitarianism" to show it differs from other forms of humanitarianism in history. This is similar to the use of the concept of "Marxist materialism" to show its differences from and relations with other types of materialism in history. In short, as far as its opposition to theologism and animalism is concerned, humanitarianism is related to the overcoming of alienation of man. Total negation of humanitarianism can lead to alienation—"theologism" and "animalism." Did this phenomenon not occur in the 10 years of calamity? Did we not conduct a "deification movement" as well as some fascist savage acts?

I have some doubts concerning the "human nature theory." What is this theory? Is recognition of the existence of human nature necessarily the human nature theory? It seems that this term is our own creation and has never been used in other countries. In the English version of the "Collected Works of Mao Zedong," this term is translated into "the theory of human nature." If we must talk about "human nature theory," Marxism has its own theory of human nature. In fact, we only want to criticize the abstract viewpoint on human nature. We do not want to totally negate human nature and the study of human nature. [paragraph continues]

However, the term "the human nature theory" is as unscientific as "the conditions theory," a popular term in 1958. If we must use this term, we should change it to "the theory of abstract human nature." When Chairman Mao used the term "human nature theory," he referred to specific things rather than general ones. He put the term in quotation marks and said: "Is there such a thing as human nature? Of course there is. But there is only human nature in the concrete: There is no human nature in the abstract. In class society there is only human nature of a class character." When Chairman Mao talked about "human nature of a class character," he stressed the words "of a class character." However, over many years, this phrase has been interpreted and distorted in a more and more "leftist" way until at last it has become "class nature which is inhuman." According to Marx, the essence of man was an "ensemble of all social relationships." However, due to the obliteration of all social relationships, except class relationship, man has become an abstract being. The replacement of social nature by class nature has made man an abstract being. The negation of man's characteristics has adversely affected literary and art creations. A hero in literary works based on the model of an abstract man is only aware of "revolution," "struggle" and Being "lofty and perfect." He fails to see his relationship with his family members or his spouse and completely ignores love and marriage. Such a character often lacks human feelings. It seems that love and marriage will "ruin a heroic image." Can this be the real man? No. It can only be an incarnation of the concept of class. The portrayal of man as an abstract being and an incarnation of "class nature" has led to the formularization and generalization of literary and art creations. Party secretaries have been described according to the formula of "the incarnation of the party" while all landlords and rich peasants have been described according to the pattern of "Huang Shiren." Can such characters be real? Are we not striving to restore the real nature of literature and art? If we are, we should meticulously study human nature--the "human nature of a class character."

I would like to raise a question: Does alienation occur in a socialist society? Practice has proven that it does. Despite the elimination of exploiting classes, some old problems in the socialist society have not been solved and some new ones have emerged. Although we have not been under the rule of religion, we have been under the rule of modern superstition, which is as devastating as religion. In fact, modern superstition is a new religion in a disguised form. For example, the ritual of "asking for instructions in the morning" and "making reports in the evening" once prevailed in our country. Quotations from Mao Zedong's Works were studied as if they were the Bible. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company attempted to deify the leader. Was this not alienation? It is undeniable that Chairman Mao made great contributions. However, Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company attributed all our achievements to one person. This not only denied the contributions of other old proletarian revolutionaries, but also "claimed credit for other people's achievements." Who contributed most to removing the three mountains? The foolish old man? No. The foolish old man did not remove the mountains. God sent down angels to carry them away. Who was God? The people. This is what Chairman Mao said in his article "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." Only when we have moved God--the Chinese people--can we remove the three mountains. However, during the "Great Cultural Revolution" it was said that all our strength and wisdom came from the leader. The leader's works and thoughts were regarded as the source of strength and wisdom. Then, where did the leader's strength and wisdom come from? They should have come from the people. The normal relationship between the "source" and the "flow" of a river was reversed. Things originally belonging to the people were regarded as not so. Is this not alienation? It was even said that we should "always think" of the leader, "do everything" for the leader, "follow" him "firmly" and "do everything according" to him. Whom should the leader work for? Whom should he obey? Was the leader not a communist? When we have to do "everything according" to the leader, are we not practicing "what I say goes?" The leader must submit to the party and the party must serve the interests of the people. This is Marxism. The "three loyals" and "four infinitely loyals" movement was a reflection of feudal mentality and small producers' ideology. When the leader was deified, the masses were belittled. In order to reaffirm the role played by the masses in history, we should take back what has been alienated and return it to the masses.

This is alienation in the area of ideology. There is also alienation in the area of politics. Summing up the experiences of the Paris Commune, Engels pointed out: when the working class has seized political power, we should "guard against" their public servants becoming their masters. When Engels used the words "guard against," he opposed "infinite trust." Of course, there should be trust, but not "blind trust." Still less should there be "infinite trust," because "infinite trust" will lead to religion and alienation. When public servants have gained the power entrusted to them by the people, it is possible that they do not use it to serve the people, but to serve themselves. They may even order the people to serve them. This may lead to bureaucracy and alienation. Thus, it is not simply enough for us to prevent conspirators and careerists like Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from seizing state power. If such people do not appear, but a large number of bureaucrats do, will this not also be a problem?

Alienation also occurs in the area of economy. Have we not been punished for issuing confused orders without showing respect for the economic law? Is "conveying water from the west to the east," which wasted money and manpower and put a mental burden on us, not an example of alienation? Failing to stress the aims of production, neglecting people's needs and laying undue emphasis on heavy industry are also examples of alienation. The destruction of forests and polluting the environment have caused harmful consequences. This is also alienation.

Of course, these problems have already gained the attention of the party Central Committee, regardless of whether we use the term "alienation" or not. The ideological, political and organizational lines formulated in the party's third, fourth and fifth plenary sessions have embraced the idea of overcoming alienation. To overcome alienation in the area of ideology, we advocate the emancipation of the mind and seeking truth from facts. To overcome and prevent alienation in the area of politics, we must develop democracy and strengthen the legal system by adopting some measures such as the abolition of lifetime tenure. To overcome alienation in the area of economy we must readjust and reform the economy.

Alienation also occurs in social life. Then, does this have anything to do with literature and art? Does alienation also occur in the area of literature and art? Our literature and art belongs to the proletariat--the people. It should be rooted in the soil of the masses and should satisfy the people's spiritual and cultural needs. Otherwise, it will be a form of alienation. Literature and art should criticize and protest against, rather than affirm and praise, alienation in real life (such as bureaucratism, personality cult and special privileges). Many of our previous literary and art works, particularly songs, attempted to deify the leader. Thus, "deification literature and art" once prevailed in China. This was alienation of literature and art. Worse still, a "conspiracy of literature and art" also emerged. Literature and art originally belonged to the people and were intended to serve them. But they have been alienated and become hostile things that belittle the people. The bourgeois class treat literature and art as commodities. They are engaged in literary and art creations only for money. This is the so-called "money worship art." The bourgeois artists do not have real freedom, but are conditioned by money. Such literature and art are alienated and confined. Our literature and art were intended to serve the people. However, due to the wrong line, wrong leadership, wrong ideology governing creation work and wrong handling of the relationship between politics and literature and art, literature and art have been divorced from the people and become alienated. For some time in the past, writers wrote according to the "intentions" of the higher authorities and the "leftist" formula instead of trying to realistically reflect the people's lives, struggle, demands, sorrow and joys. Thus, their works distorted life and presented a false picture of peace and prosperity. However, we should not go to the other extreme. We should not try to satisfy people's spiritual needs by meeting the vulgar interests of some readers and segments of the audience in order to gain popularity. Otherwise, we will be working for money and box-office value and will be divorced from the people rather than serving their interests. This will be another form of alienation. We should educate the people and help them attain a lofty realm of thought. This will meet the people's needs.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR ELIMINATING INFLUENCE OF FEUDALISM

HK210510 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Jia Chunfeng (6328 2504 1496) and Teng Wensheng (3326 2429 3932): "Strive To Overcome the 'Traces That Have Yet To Be Overcome'--On Eliminating the Remnant Influence of Feudalism"]

[Text] Since the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, when reflecting, digesting and summing up the painful lessons of the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and looking back on the experiences of revolution and construction before the "Great Cultural Revolution," the Chinese people have become increasingly aware that feudal remnants are still a serious factor and have a persistent effect on all aspects of social and political life. They are in Marx' words "traces that have yet to be overcome" ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2 p 108) The effort to eliminate these vestiges is no doubt of tremendous actual significance toward promoting the reform of the leadership system of the party and state, the economic management system and other systems being carried out at present, and pushing forward the smooth development of socialist modernization.

I

We have for a long time been carrying out a democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism and have also engaged in socialist revolution and construction for 30 years. Why are feudal remnants still so influential in our social and political lives that we still need to call for combating the pernicious influence of feudalism? This is a question we must conscientiously study and answer.

Under the leadership of the party, the Chinese people have carried out 28 years of democratic revolution, overthrown the political domination of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism, and abolished feudal land ownership. This revolution has been successful as well as thorough. Since the "May 4th" movement, we have politically, ideologically and culturally attacked and criticized feudal ideas and traditions. However, we have been building socialism in a country where feudal society prevailed for more than 2,000 years and where semifeastal and semicolonial society existed for more than 100 years. We entered the socialist stage without going through the period of fully developed capitalism. These are the prevailing conditions in our country. These conditions constitute the basic historical factor which has for a long time been affecting the establishment, development and perfection of our socialist system. The pervasiveness of deep-rooted feudal traditions and influence cannot but find expression in all realms and aspects of our social life. The feudal system of political domination and exploitation can be overthrown by violent means, but封建ist ideology, traditions and habits cannot be solved in this manner. Their solution is more complicated and difficult and will take a long time. This is one of the basic social and historical reasons for the persistent existence of feudal remnants.

Secondly, as for the condition of the party members and cadre ranks, our party members and cadres, especially the veterans who are in the leading posts, are mostly of peasant origin and have carried out revolutionary struggle and work in rural areas for a long time. Although they accepted Marxism when they took part in the revolution and in subsequent revolutionary practices, many comrades have inevitably brought along the traditions and habits of petty producers and have been unavoidably corroded by feudal ideology. Moreover, during the period of the democratic revolution, we had neither the time nor conditions to systematically sort out or mop up feudal ideology because of the tense armed struggle. For a long time after the nationwide liberation, we lacked proper and conscious understanding of this question and instead paid more attention to opposing bourgeois things at the expense of the struggle against the pernicious influence of feudalism. This gave rise to a misconception among the comrades: they thought that the question of feudalism was completely solved following the victory of the democratic revolution and that the struggle on the ideological front during the socialist period was a struggle between proletarian ideas and bourgeois ideas. [paragraph continues]

At times they even fostered some feudalist notions in the struggle against bourgeois ideas. As a result of this situation, many of our party members and cadres who formerly had feudalist ideas were not only able to overcome them but also to a certain extent allowed them to develop under the new situation.

In terms of economic origin, the scattered and backward small production units had been a powerful economic base on which feudalism depended in the past. Although collectivization has long since been achieved in China's countryside and the formerly dominant position occupied by small production in China's socioeconomic life has undergone basic reforms as regards the system of ownership, the transformation of small production has not yet been thoroughly accomplished. The transformation of small production includes the two following aspects: One is the transformation of private ownership into public ownership and the other is the transformation of handicraft industry production into modernized large-scale production. Neither of these transformations can be omitted. In the wake of the collectivization of agriculture, our vast countryside is basically still in a state of gathering the former tools of production for use. Most of the labor is still manual and we are still far from ready for large-scale modernized and mechanized production. The level of economic socialization is still very low. The manual and semimanual labor and handicraft industry form of management still exists in industry and commerce. Marx said: "Only the rule of the industrial bourgeoisie can tear up the material roots of feudal society." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 1, p 402) As we have said before, China has not been through the period of fully developed capitalism, therefore, we have to shoulder the historic task of "tearing out the material roots of feudal society." Actually, after seizing state power and especially after basically completing socialist transformation, we should consciously develop the social productive forces and solve this historic task. However, because of the seriously mistaken direction that our work has taken, we have taken class struggle as the key link and continued to carry out inappropriate class struggle and have not shifted the focus of work to socioeconomic construction in good time. This has hampered the raising of the productive forces of the whole society and the economic and cultural development of the whole country. These are the actual socioeconomic conditions that favor the continued existence of the evil legacy of feudalism.

During the 10 years of upheaval, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" vehemently practiced feudal fascism, seriously disrupted the political life of the party and state and wantonly trampled upon inner-party democracy and people's democracy. Under the banner of opposing "capitalist restoration," they replaced democracy with dictatorship and science with superstitious beliefs. Under their perverse acts, not only was there a revival of old feudal culture, ideology and morality, but various forms of feudal privileges, frame-ups, decrees involving relatives and friends and insidious factions also appeared. This historic disaster has greatly increased the need for us to eliminate the remnants of feudalism.

For the reasons mentioned above, the pernicious influence of feudalism still extensively exists in the actual life of our country. This is an objective fact. Therefore, it is by no means a coincidence that we have been given the task of continuing to eliminate the remnants of feudalism. If we do not understand the problem, do not take up this task and conscientiously carry out necessary work to gradually eliminate the pernicious influences of feudalism but allow its continued existence and growth, then our socialist undertaking will continue to be subjected to serious losses.

II

What Are the Objective Manifestations of Feudal Remnants in China's Practical Social Life?

In our social and political realms, there exist a certain clanship, a hierarchical stratification, a situation whereby one man is in bondage to another and the idea of rule by man takes precedence over rule by law.

In the economic field, a management system and workstyles characterized by bureaucratic methods in industrial, commercial and agricultural departments and coercive methods in the economic sector exist. In the cultural field, despotism and obscurantism, which slights science and education and despises intellectuals, exist. In relations with foreign countries, closed-doorism and parochialism exist. All these are feudal remnants. Barter and fixed marriages and such superstitious practices as seeking help from the gods, worshipping Buddha, divination and sorcery are still prevalent in some places and particularly in the countryside. These are all beyond any shadow of a doubt feudalist remnants. Moreover, they have been extensively practiced for centuries in our society and deeply affect the whole society. This can be easily noticed and understood by people. However, history has informed us that merely understanding the superficial manifestations of the pernicious remnants of feudalism is not enough. The important thing is to realize that the pernicious remnants of feudalism have found their way into the political life of our party as well as into our system. This point has consistently been overlooked by people.

For a long time many of our comrades thought that as we have overthrown the political and economic systems of feudalism and set up a brand new socialist system, how could feudalism remains possibly still exist in the new system? We have also often said that the socialist system is still imperfect, however, why is it that we have failed to understand the type of imperfection? The so-called imperfection actually covers two aspects: one is the limitation of objective conditions. Because of the lack of experience and because we lack a sufficient understanding of the law of socialist development, many specific organizational and management systems to do with politics, economics and culture have not been established or strengthened. The other is, the pernicious remnants of the old society and the feudalist remnants in particular are still active in our new system causing all kinds of shortcomings and defects. These two aspects are interrelated and affect one another. In the past, our incomplete understanding of the imperfection of the socialist system made us only pay attention to the first aspect and we lacked a proper understanding of the second aspect. In particular we seriously overlooked the pernicious remains of feudalism reflected in the new system. Marx profoundly pointed out: "Antiquated things always attempt to reestablish and consolidate their position within the newly achieved form." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 4, p 394) People acquire knowledge in the course of life. After 30 years of ups and downs and particularly after the painful lesson of the 10 years of upheaval, more and more comrades are aware of the fact that the antiquated things of the pernicious remnants of feudalism are trying "to reestablish and consolidate their position" within our new system.

What merits special attention here are the problems of bureaucratism, overconcentration of power, patriachism, the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres and the practice of seeking privileges that exist in the leadership and cadre systems of our party and state. These maladies, which are tinged with feudalism to varying degrees, have seriously hindered the demonstrations of the superiority of the socialist system.

In China's social life, bureaucratism had been a long-standing and well established phenomenon. Lenin had used "The Ceremony in the Relations Between Chinese Mandarins" as a typical example of bureaucratism for criticism. (see "Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 5, p 206) At present, bureaucratism of every description exists in our party and government organs as well as in the administrative organs or economic, cultural, and other undertakings everywhere. True, part of it is due to the drawbacks in our economic management and leadership systems and is the product of the bureaucratic styles of the old feudal officialdom. For example, the attitude of behaving like an overlord, standing high above the masses, putting on official airs and ignoring the fact of the people, the autocratic style of attacking the masses, suppressing democracy and acting like a despot, the despicable action of practicing favoritism, taking bribes and perverting justice and the practice of having blind faith in administrative power and abusively using coercive means are all ample evidence that feudal remnants are still causing trouble.

The overconcentration of power is a serious problem in our system of leadership. Overconcentration of power in the hands of an individual or a handful of people will jeopardize democratic life, collective leadership, democratic centralism and division of labor with individual responsibility. This is already familiar to the masses. The emergence of this phenomenon is related to the tradition of the communist international period when the leader of the party's work in every country enjoyed highly concentrated power. It is related to our repeated overemphasis in the past on the unified centralism of the party and on the need to combat decentralization. It is also related to the influence of feudal despotism in China in the past. China's previous feudal dynasties practiced centralized despotic rule. All powers of the state and the society were concentrated in the hands of the emperors and a handful of people in the imperial court. This feudal concentration of power existed in Chinese society for more than 2,000 years and its influence is very deep. It is very difficult to eliminate all at once this kind of influence after the setting up of the socialist system.

Patriarchism, a social phenomenon which grew out of the economy of small producers, is essentially characterized by an individual's arbitrary decision and is an important political condition for the maintenance of feudal despotism. Since its founding and in the course of its development, our party has been constantly affected and corroded by patriarchy, so much so that undesirable traditions have developed in our party. Now, can we not readily spot the practice of "what I say goes" and individual arbitrariness in some of our party and government organs, enterprises and institutions? If this phenomenon is not overcome, there can be no normalization of the political life of our party and state and our democratic system cannot be developed and perfected.

There are many reasons for the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres. The system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres has taken shape under the historical conditions of the international communist movement. All along our party has not taken appropriate measures regarding retirement and dismissal. To a certain extent, lifetime tenure is also related to the feudal influence left over from the past. In feudal society, kings and nobles enjoyed lifetime tenure and moreover, it was a kind of hereditary tenure. For a long time, we lacked a proper understanding of the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres, thinking that this is the way the cadre system within a socialist system should be. This is actually a distortion of socialism. Practice has shown that so long as the system of lifetime tenure for leading cadres prevails, it is difficult for the entire state apparatus and all economic and cultural management institutions to operate energetically and effectively, and it is also hard to form a contingent of young, well educated and professionally proficient cadres.

The existence of all kinds of privileges in our actual life is a definite sign that the feudal remnants have not been eliminated. Of course, privilege, as a social and political phenomenon, did exist before feudal society, but it was in the feudal society that this phenomenon reached its fullest and most perfect stage. Seeking privileges is incompatible with the socialist system. All are equal in our society and among the people. There is only a difference in the division of labor and there can be no class distinction. The equality of the bourgeoisie is to eradicate feudal classes and privileges. We not only want to eradicate feudal classes and privileges, but we also want to eliminate classes. The old China left us a feudal despotic tradition rather than a democratic legal tradition. Coupled with the 10-year turmoil and the efforts of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to vigorously encourage privilege-seeking and create power fetishism, privileges have become a widespread phenomenon and a rather acute problem in our social and political life today.

The various mistakes and setbacks in our past work can naturally be traced to the ideology, moral character and leadership style of certain leading members. However, a more important reason is the problems within our system. The poisonous remains of feudalism and the maladies in the system not only hinder a full display of the leaders' strong points and talents, but also made it hard to prevent and stop the evils of bad elements. This has been fully evidenced by the historical facts of the 10 years of the "Great Cultural Revolution." Of course, we do not mean to say that individuals are not to be blamed. What we mean is that whether the system is good and perfect is a more fundamental matter which has more far-reaching effects.

The ideological tinges of the aforementioned maladies in the leadership system, the cadre system and other systems of our party and state may vary in degrees and manifestations, but they all run counter to democracy and socialism. The purpose of directly tackling and overcoming these maladies and eliminating the feudalist remnants is to perfect our socialist system and build a system which can safeguard the democratization of the party's and the state's political life, of economic and cultural management and of the entire social life, so as to help fully develop the superiority of socialism and promote the smooth progress of the modernization program.

Socialism is an advanced economic and political system. This kind of political system should have a high degree of democracy and a perfect legal system and should fully guarantee the rights of the people to manage the affairs of the state and the society and to enjoy individual rights in harmony with social benefits. Without democracy, there is no socialism. The realization of political democratization, like the vigorous expansion of the social productive forces to constantly meet the needs of the people in their material and cultural life, is a basic goal of building socialism. In a country like China, in order to truly build a political system which far excels capitalist democracy, an important precondition is to effectively eliminate feudal remnants. This important conclusion has been reached after 30 years of practical experience gained since the founding of new China. Practice in the future will continue to prove the correctness of this conclusion.

JIEFANG RIBAO EXPLAINS DEVELOPMENT OF 'PHILOSOPHY OF STRUGGLE'

HK210618 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Yao Bomao (1202 0130 5399) "The Origin and Development of the 'Philosophy of Struggle' in China"]

[Text] The "philosophy of struggle" was regarded as suprarevolutionary dialectics and widely prevalent in our country for long periods of time. In fact, it is an incorrect theory and created much harm in its practice.

While expounding the essence of dialectics, Lenin pointed out: "This essence is expressed precisely by the formula: the unity and identity of opposites." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 38, p 260) Comrade Mao Zedong also said: "The combination of conditional, relative identity and unconditional, absolute struggle constitutes the movement of opposites in all things." ["On Contradiction"] According to the theory of materialist dialectics, struggle and identity as the two essential aspects of a contradiction cannot be separated and exist in isolation. We can only grasp struggle amid identity and master identity amid struggle. Therefore, the "philosophy of struggle" which negates the identity of contradiction and admits only struggle is a theory which negates the struggle of contradiction and only admits identity. They are all unscientific and metaphysical. In addition, the struggle of contradiction is mainly expressed by changes and the identity of contradiction is mainly expressed by the relative state of rest. However, the "philosophy of struggle" only admits struggle and negates identity. This will inevitably lead to the admission of absolute motion alone and the negation of the relative state of rest. Such a point of view also runs counter to the theory of dialectical materialism. According to the theory of dialectical materialism, all things are both in absolute motion and in a relative state of rest. [paragraph continues]

They are the dialectical unity of absolute motion and the relative state of rest. The relative state of rest and the identity of contradiction play very important and positive roles in the process of the development. The "philosophy of struggle" is, of course incorrect, because it neglects or even negates the role of the relative state of rest. The Marxist classical writers long ago effectively criticized the theoretical errors of the "philosophy of struggle." Engels said: before Darwin's theories were recognized, what his contemporary followers emphasized was precisely the harmonious cooperation of the organic world.... Once the theories were recognized, these people only saw the aspects of struggle everywhere. These two points of view were not utterly groundless in a certain limited scope, but they were lopsided and narrow. The interrelations of lifeless things in the natural world include both harmony and conflict; the interrelations of living things include both conscious and unconscious cooperation as well as conscious and unconscious struggle. Therefore, in the natural world, we are not allowed to stress 'struggle' one-sidedly." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 571-572) While criticizing the theory of the so-called "philosophy of the proletarian struggle" put forward by Bogdanov, Lunacharskiy and Bazarov, Lenin explicitly pointed out: We only know that "there is the philosophical materialism of Marx and Engels, but nowhere is there the philosophy of the proletarian struggle." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 15, p 478)

People have increasingly realized the harmfulness of the "philosophy of struggle" in its practice. If we use this theory to guide the political life of the party and state, we are apt to enlarge class struggle, confuse the two different types of contradictions and sabotage political life inside the party and harm the people. In the meantime, if we incessantly launch political movements and neglect people's rest and recuperation, how can we effectively carry out socialist economic construction? The practice since the founding of the People's Republic has proven that the "philosophy of struggle" is a philosophical basis of the leftist line or the leftist trend of thought.

How was the "philosophy of struggle" originated and developed in our country? Some people wrongly thought that the "philosophy of struggle" was put forward after Lin Biao and the "gang of four" came into power. This was a definite misunderstanding. Actually, "it takes more than one cold day for the river to freeze 3 feet deep." The "philosophy of struggle" underwent a process which began as a embryo and continued to develop in our country. I believe that this process can be divided into four stages.

I

The first stage: As early as in the pre-liberation days, there was already the embryo of the "philosophy of struggle" contained in certain theoretical points of view of some philosophical works. For example, there was the point of view which maintained that "without struggle, there will not be any identity," with regard to the relations between struggle and identity. It never held that "without identity, there will not be any struggle." According to this point of view, struggle was the prerequisite and basis of identity. Identity relied on struggle, but not vice versa. This point of view was characterized by an erroneous tendency which lopsidedly emphasized struggle and neglected identity. I think that we should study and analyze the relations between struggle and identity from the following two aspects:

First of all, struggle and identity as the two basic aspects of a contradiction are mutually reliant and coexist. Proceeding from this view, we realize that identity relies on struggle, because what we mean by identity also includes both opposite and struggle, but not the metaphysical absolute sameness. In this sense, it is right to say that without struggle, there will not be any identity. Nevertheless, struggle also relies on identity, because the struggle of the two aspects of a contradiction is attributed to their identity. [paragraph continues]

If the two aspects are not mutually reliant and interrelated, how can they struggle with each other? Due to the fact that identity and struggle are mutually reliant and coexist, we should not only stress that "without struggle, there will not be any identity," and neglect the other condition that "without identity, there will not be any struggle."

Furthermore, as far as the relations between absoluteness and relativity are concerned, we know that struggle is absolute, whereas identity is relative. Just as general character is absolute and specific character is relative, we also realize that absoluteness resides in relativity. Without relativity, there will not be any absoluteness and without specific character, there will not be any general one. Therefore, from the idea that "struggle resides in identity," we can certainly come to a conclusion that "without a (relative) identity, there will not be any (absolute) struggle." We should on no account draw a conclusion that "without (absolute) struggle, there will not be any (relative) identity."

There is another point of view which holds that struggle is the universality of contradiction, whereas identity is the particularity of contradiction and that the relations between struggle and identity are the relations between universality and particularity. This point of view also maintains that universal and absolute struggle permeates every process of development and that this kind of struggle exists everywhere. According to this point, the particular and relative identity does not permeate every process of the development and exist everywhere. This point of view is tantamount to saying that some contradictions have identity and some other contradictions do not have identity and that a contradiction sometimes has identity and sometimes does not have any identity. Such a point of view will also lead to the recognition of struggle alone and the negation of identity. Thus, it is theoretically untenable.

First of all, identity and struggle are the two basic aspects of any contradiction. They cannot be separated and exist in isolation. No contradiction in this world is characterized by struggle alone, but not by any identity.

Furthermore, we actually use different criterion to judge whether struggle or identity permeates every process of the development of things from beginning to end and exists everywhere. When we maintain that struggle permeates every process of the development of things from beginning to end and exists everywhere, we refer to abstract struggle without specific forms. The reason why we maintain that identity does not permeate every process of the development of things from beginning to end and exist everywhere is that the former identity will inevitably split and be replaced by the new ones. Things are always developing from the state of relative rest into the state of striking change. This is actually the change of specific forms of identity. However, no matter how the forms may change, identity exists from beginning to end. When things develop from the state of relative rest into the state of striking change, the specific forms of both identity and struggle are also changing. The intensity of struggle in the state of relative rest differs from that in the state of striking change. Therefore, if we apply the same criterion or leave aside specific forms, we will discover that both struggle and identity permeate every process of the development of things from beginning to end and exist everywhere and that both identity and struggle in specific forms are always changing.

The two above-mentioned points of view are incorrect, because they lopsidedly emphasize struggle, neglect or even belittle the importance of identity and fail to lay equal stress on both identity and struggle. These points of view carry within themselves the seed of the "philosophy of struggle."

In the past, there was another prevalent point of view which holds that the metaphysical world outlook sees things as isolated, static and onesided. Some people further distorted this view in an oversimplified way and maintained that seeing things as static or seeing things as changing and developing should be regarded as a criterion to differentiate the dialectical world outlook from the metaphysical one. I think this point of view is open to question. Engels said: "In fact, dialectics is nothing more than the science of the general laws of motion and development of nature, human society and thought." ["Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 3, p 181] Lenin said: dialectics "is the doctrine of development in its fullest and deepest form, which is free of one-sidedness." ["Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 1, part 1, p 76] Materialist dialectics should see things as developing and oppose the world outlook which sees things as static and unchangeable. However, materialist dialectics as a science which deals with the motion of things and the general law of development should correctly understand the dialectical relations between absolute motion and relative state of rest and the fact that the development of things is characterized by the unity of continuity and intermittence. It is a metaphysical idea to negate the absolute motion of things and see things as static and unchangeable. It is equally a onesided metaphysical idea to negate the relative state of rest and fail to correctly understand the dialectical relations between absolute motion and the relative state of rest. Practice has proven that it is exactly the latter form of metaphysics, but not the former one which has brought the greatest harm to our country's socialist cause. Due to the fact that we have taken for a long period of time the practice of seeing things as changing or static as the sole criterion to differentiate the world outlook of dialectics from that of metaphysics, we have wrongly thought that the act of emphasizing absolute motion demonstrates the revolutionary essence of the Marxist dialectics. Therefore, anyone who even slightly mentioned the role of the relative state of rest was liable to be accused of advocating the theory of metaphysics, being a right-conservative or a revisionist. As a result, in defiance of the development of productive forces, we abnormally made use of the power of superstructure to "incessantly" change the production relations according to the superior's will. We only emphasized the theory of uninterrupted revolution and neglected the theory of revolution by stages. Thus, the development of productive forces was severely hampered.

All these erroneous points of view were the embryonic stage of the "philosophy of struggle."

II

The second stage: The "philosophy of struggle" was formally put forward at the Lushan meeting held in 1959. This erroneous point of view which formerly stressed struggle alone and neglected identity was thus further developed and became attached to the ideological trend which lopsidedly emphasized class struggle. The "eighth congress" of the party Central Committee pointed out: With the basic accomplishment of the socialist transformation of the means of production, the "history of the class exploitation system which existed in China for several thousand years has basically ended," and the advanced socialist system has been set up and our main task in the future is to fully make use of the excellent socialist system to extensively develop productive forces. However, the 1959 Lushan meeting negated the correct resolution adopted by the "eighth congress." Some people said that the struggle occurred at Lushan was the continuation of the life-and-death struggle between the two antagonistic classes--the bourgeoisie and the proletariat--in the process of the socialist revolution over the past 10 years. They predicted that such struggle would continue in our country and party for long periods of time. They not only maintained that our main task at home after the accomplishment of the transformation of the ownership system was still to carry out class struggle, but also put forward for the first time the ideas that class struggle also existed in the party. All these laid the foundations for protractedly pursuing the policy of "taking class struggle as the key link." [paragraph continues]

Under the conditions in which class struggle was unduly emphasized in the political field and the leftist ideological trend was prevalent, the theory of the "philosophy of struggle" spread extensively. Facts have proven that the so-called "philosophy of struggle" was the philosophy of protractedly taking "class struggle as the key link" and that such philosophy was the theoretical pillar of the leftist ideological trend. Under the guidance of this erroneous philosophical point of view, a "workstyle characterized by exaggeration" and "tendency to effect the transition to communism prematurely" and other leftist ideological trends ran rampant. Under such circumstances, instead of eliminating the "leftist" influence, we wrongly opposed in a big way the so-called "right deviation." Those good comrades who upheld the practice of seeking truth from facts and proceeding from reality were criticized and attacked. The inner-party democracy was greatly sabotaged and our national economy was put in tight spot.

III

The third stage: Approximately 1964, our national economy was just recovering and the people got their chance for rehabilitation. Just at that time, some people put forward political slogans such as "never forget class struggle" and "never forget the four 'exists'." Theoretically, they widely propagated the idea which unduly emphasized "division" and neglected "combination" and the "philosophy of struggle" which attached importance to struggle at the expense of identity. They extensively repudiated the theory of "combining two into one" throughout the country. According to the theory of materialist dialectics, whenever there is a top, there should be a bottom and whenever there is a spear, there should be a shield. "Division" and "combination" exist simultaneously. The theory of "combining two into one" is like that of "dividing one into two." They are the expressions of the idea of the unity of opposites, which the Marxist classical writers frequently used. For example, while dwelling on the relations of unity of opposites between production and consumption, Marx said: "The direct unity characterized by the combination of production and consumption on the one hand and the combination of consumption and production on the other does not rule out the possibility of their direct confrontation." ("Selected Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 2, p 93) In 1964, our theoretical workers put forward the idea that the theory of "combining two into one" could be used to express the law of the unity of opposites. They were regarded as committing heinous crimes and accused of propagating the theories of "fusing contradictions," "dying out of class struggle," "revisionism" and so forth. After the nationwide campaign of demolishing the theory of "combining two into one," the "philosophy of struggle" occupied a dominant position. All these added fuel to the enlargement of class struggle and laid a theoretical foundation for the subsequent "unprecedented" calamities.

IV

The fourth stage: During the 10-year period of the "unprecedented" sabotage, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" pursued an ultraleftist line, reversed enemies and comrades, confused the two types of contradictions and extensively enlarged class struggle. In the meantime, they pushed the "philosophy of struggle" to the climax and turned it into an ideological weapon to exercise the fascist and feudal dictatorship. In their eyes, dialectics was a synonym of the philosophy of beating and slaughtering people. Lin Biao said: "The theory of communists is dialectics and the struggle of opposites." He added: "Struggle is our life. If you do not fight against your enemy, he will fight against you. If you do not beat him, he will beat you and if you do not kill him, he will kill you." As a result, the slogan that "we will advance as long as we carry out struggle; we will lag behind if we fail to carry out struggle; we will collapse if we fail to carry out struggle and we will become revisionists if we fail to carry out struggle" became very popular. Thus our party and state were plunged into a boundless chaos, frame-ups and wrong sentences could be found throughout the country and our national economy was pushed to the verge of bankruptcy.

After studying the history of the "philosophy of struggle" and the way it was originated and developed in China, we explicitly realize that the "philosophy of struggle" was the philosophical foundation of the leftist ideological trend and the leftist line. To do a good job in summing up the experiences of the ideological line pursued over the past 30 years after the founding of the People's Republic and eliminating the pernicious influence of the leftist line, we should correctly understand the relations between struggle and identity in contradiction, thoroughly criticize the "philosophy of struggle" and eliminate its pernicious influence.

PHILOSOPHY SYMPOSIUM TO REAPPRAISE HEGEL, KANT

OW200722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 20 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese philosophers are preparing a symposium to mark the 150th anniversary of the death of the classical German philosopher George Hegel next year, according to Wang Shuren, of the Philosophy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. He said the symposium will also mark the 200th anniversary of the publication of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason."

A clue to the theme of the forthcoming symposium was provided by a seminar in Beijing last month attended by 40 Chinese philosophers. At that seminar, many participants made a re-evaluation of Kant and were inclined to elevate his position in the history of philosophy above that customarily afforded him by Chinese philosophers.

With regard to Hegel, some maintained that while the role of Hegel's method was recognized by Chinese philosophers in the past, the progressive role of the idealist system of his philosophy should also be recognized, in spite of its limitations. It was noted that even after the inception of Marxism, some idealist schools of thought opened new areas and posed new issues for the development of philosophy, although many others were reactionary. Feuerbach and other classical German philosophers were also discussed at the seminar.

The participants heard a report from a Chinese philosopher, just back from West Germany, on developments in German studies of classical German philosophers. Zhu Desheng, vice dean of the Philosophy Department of Beijing University, said that since the negative side of the work of the classical German philosophers was often emphasized in China in the past, a balanced appraisal, based on facts, would lead to a better understanding of the law of development of philosophical thinking. This, in turn, would lead to a better understanding of Marxist philosophy.

ECOLOGISTS, ECONOMISTS URGED TO COOPERATE FOR MODERNIZATION

OW220752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Oct (XINHUA)--Xu Dixin, a leading Chinese economist, called for combined efforts by ecologists and economists to tackle China's present serious ecological imbalance. Speaking at a recent meeting of more than 20 specialists from Beijing, Xu Dixin said that intensified study of ecological economics was a pressing task in order to re-establish the ecological balance of the country in the interests of its modernization program. Participants agreed with his view, noting the interaction between the two fields. When the ecological balance was upset, the economy suffered.

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RENMIN RIBAO ON EFFECTIVELY USING TRAINED PERSONNEL

OW210902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 21 Oct 80

[**"PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary Urges Rational Flow of Trained Personnel"--XINHUA headline**]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Oct (XINHUA)--An associate research fellow transferred to Anhui Province from Beijing at his request is able to put his knowledge to better use, the PEOPLE'S DAILY notes today and urges a rational flow of trained personnel.

The paper's commentary praises the leadership and the personnel department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to which the associate research fellow belonged for granting his request. It asks other organizations to follow suit, adding that similar requests have been turned down.

The associate research fellow in question, Gu Zhiyu, 44, has several inventions to his credit. His original place of work, the Electronics Institute in Beijing, has 29 associate and full research fellows, supported by nearly 400 assistants, but has a limited budget and a shortage of laboratory equipment. His new unit, the Fine Optical Machinery Institute in Anhui, being a newer institution, has only eight associate and full research fellows, including Gu Zhiyu, and around 140 assistants. But it is adequately equipped.

Gu Zhiyu was unhappy in his original place of work. He was wrongly punished during the "Cultural Revolution" and was not rehabilitated until shortly before his transfer in mid-September this year, as a result of the repeated urging by the head office of the academy. He was head of a research team back in Beijing but was made a vice-director of the new institute. It is reported that over 40 people in the Electronics Institute have asked to leave.

While conceding the anxiety of some people that freer movement of scientists might lure some back from outlying areas to the big cities, the PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary stresses that it advocates a rational flow in the interests of developing science and technology. This would improve the present situation. Some research institutes, usually of long standing, have too big a concentration of trained personnel to put their knowledge to full use, while other units suffer from a shortage.

It adds that most of the scientists, like Gu Zhiyu and the forty others who have decided to follow his example, want to work where they can make a contribution. Measures also have to be taken to attract people to go to outlying areas, for example, by providing them with better working and living conditions.

BRIEFS

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES--Initial results have been made in various localities in China in helping the old revolutionary bases to develop production. This spring, a special committee was formed by the central authorities to take charge of the financial matters in old revolutionary bases and other economically backward areas. Approximately 500 million yuan have been allocated by the state to help them develop production. Meanwhile, similar organizations have also been established in 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions to map out construction plans for old revolutionary bases. Since 1979, the state has decided to remit industrial and commercial taxes for the low-income commune and brigade-run enterprises in old revolutionary bases for a total period of 5 years. As a result, 2,354 communes in Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Gansu and 8 other provinces have increased their income by a total amount of 30.7 million yuan in the past year. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Oct 80 OW]

HENAN MEETING DISCUSSES RURAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEMS

HK190649 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to HENAN RIBAO, a forum of prefectoral and municipal CCP Committee secretaries convened by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee from 5 to 11 October seriously studied a central document and discussed the question of further strengthening and perfecting the agricultural production responsibility systems in connection with reality in the province. The meeting fully affirmed the agricultural production responsibility systems practiced by the province in the past 2 years and demanded that these systems be rapidly stabilized and further strengthened and perfected so as to continuously develop the excellent situation on the province's agricultural front.

At present the responsibility systems practiced in Henan generally take two forms. One is that of short-term work contracts with fixed remuneration, which is practiced by 21 percent of the province's production teams. The other is the "four-unified and five-fixed" responsibility system with remuneration linked to output under the premise of no change in three aspects. About 65 percent of the production teams practice this system. On a few teams, production is linked to the work group, but on most it is linked to the laborer. Some are [words indistinct]. On the basis of these two systems, some production teams have now undertaken new development. A responsibility system of specialized contracts with remuneration linked to output has appeared. This system is welcomed even more by the peasants. Under the unified management of the production team, this system involves the division of labor and cooperation, puts specialization of the labor organizations into effect, and contracts out to work groups, households or laborers the various businesses of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, fisheries, industry and commerce according to the needs of production and the pattern of the labor force. At present, very few production teams in the province are practicing this system. It is necessary to do a good job of trial-point work and gradually provide guidance.

Apart from this, some 10 percent of poor production teams in the province, together with scattered households in the mountainous areas, are practicing production contracts based on the household, assumption of full production responsibilities, and grain ration fields. On this type of production team, changes have rapidly taken place since relaxing the appropriate policies and instituting these special methods.

The practice of the past 2 years has proven that the current agricultural production responsibility systems in the province basically conform to the level of development of the province's productive forces. They represent a great breakthrough and improvement of the past subjectivism in production command and egalitarianism in distribution. They fully embody the principle of distribution according to work. As a result of instituting production responsibility systems, the fruits of labor in collective production are organically linked to the individual's material interests.

The participants pointed out: Since the province has not been practicing the system of linking remuneration to output for long, we lack experience, there are differences of opinion and many defects and problems still exist in the course of development. On the other hand, some comrades erroneously hold that this system means "going it alone" and "retrogression." The cadres and masses still harbor concern and fear of policy changes and criticism.

The conference demanded that in the coming winter and spring the prefectoral, county and commune CCP committees convene meetings of cadres at and above the production team level to seriously study the central document, enhance understanding and sum up experiences and lessons in connection with reality. They should also extensively convey and implement the document among the masses and insure that the various production responsibility systems are further strengthened and perfected. It is necessary to get a good, tight grasp of this important task.

Where conditions are good, production teams currently practicing the short-term contract system with fixed remuneration should be guided to gradually develop in the direction of the specialized division of labor. They should develop commune and brigade enterprises and go in for the comprehensive management of agriculture, industry and commerce. Production teams practicing specialized contracts with remuneration linked to output can also institute fixed remuneration. Teams practicing the "four-unified and five-fixed" responsibility system with remuneration linked to labor, with no change in the three aspects, should pay attention to bringing the superiority of collective management into play to the extent possible.

Production teams that have already instituted production contracts based on the household and assumption of full responsibilities must stabilize the system. However, they must maintain the production team system and strengthen the core role of the basic-level party organizations. Collective buildings, large farm implements, and water conservancy facilities must be managed and used in a unified way by the production team. They must not be shared out equally or damaged. Collective property must be protected. Existing production items under collective management such as industry, sideline occupations, forestry and animal husbandry must be protected. Indiscriminate tree-felling must be prohibited. It is forbidden to buy and sell land, hire labor, issue high-interest loans, or build houses on fields of collective responsibility.

BRIEFS

GUANGXI AUTUMN DROUGHT--The Guangxi regional station carried a short commentary on 7 October on fighting the autumn drought. The short commentary said: The autumn drought is becoming more serious now and the production of the late rice crop is threatened. Some areas have already mobilized the cadres and masses to fight the drought. However, we must not underestimate the drought and must adopt a more optimistic attitude toward it. Disaster-stricken areas must grasp the fact that fighting the drought is the central task to insure a bumper harvest of the late rice crop. We must manage water consumption well and repair and clear all choked drains and channels as soon as possible. We must try every possible means to bring about a bumper harvest in the production of the late rice crop. [Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Oct 80 HK]

HUNAN EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE--The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee recently held a conference on employment, urging people throughout the province to run private or collective businesses. It is expected that between 1980 and 1985 there will be 1.3 million unemployed people. However, state enterprises cannot provide positions for these people since the employment situation is at the saturation level. Thus, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee employment conference formulated the following measures to solve the unemployment problem: 1) Encourage unemployed people to run private cooperatives; 2) have state enterprises assist unemployed people in running cooperatives; 3) develop agricultural, industrial and commercial joint enterprises; and 4) appropriately develop individual work efforts. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Oct 80 HK]

HUNAN JOURNAL--The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to resume publishing the defunct COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS' MONTHLY and to change its name to PARTY BRANCH LIFE. It will be a popular publication for the ideological and political education of party members and for directing the work of grassroots party organizations. This journal will be published this month on a trial basis and begin regular publication next January. The Propaganda Department and the Organization Department of the Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a joint circular demanding that party organizations at all levels, particularly grassroots party organizations, throughout the province do a good job of publicizing the publication of the journal, that they regularly organize party members and cadres to study it and that they actively write articles for it. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 80 HK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON QINGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

Motions Examination Committee Report

SK210942 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress met yesterday [20 October] to adopt the motions examination report prepared by the Motions Examination Committee. The report points out: We made some reforms in the handling of motions in accordance with the guidelines of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC. In registering a motion, we adopted the principle that it must be seconded by three deputies. The deputies usually deliberated carefully before they presented motions, and as a result, the quality of motions raised at this session showed great improvement. They were rich in content and represented a wide spectrum of views.

Altogether, 618 motions were registered during the session. These motions offered many valuable opinions, suggestions and demands regarding the province's politics, economy, culture and education, science and technology and other fields.

The report concludes: These motions will be handed over to the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, the provincial Higher People's Court and the provincial People's Procuratorate on the basis of the Motions Examination Committee's suggestions.

Deputies' Speeches

SK210218 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The following are excerpts from the speeches given by some deputies at the group discussions during the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress:

(Wang Jinshan), (Li Chengli) and (Zheng Xiaoxian) said: We have worked for many years in Qinghai, but we failed to take into account the economic advantages of Qinghai Province. As a result, we have wasted a lot of money and have done a lot of silly things. The balance in the proportions among industry, agriculture and animal husbandry has been lost. We embarked on many industrial projects which were beyond our capacity and incurred great losses as a result. (Qinggang) [colliery] is an example. We threw in great investments which yielded no returns. If we had used the money in animal husbandry, the latter would have developed greatly. In livestock breeding, we sought only quantity and neglected quality. We only cared for an increase in the number of animals. As a result, grasslands were overburdened and animals were fattened up in autumn, became thin in winter and died the next spring. It is said that one-fourth of the animals died each year. In developing our province's economy, we should give more power to a locality to decide what it should develop, be it agriculture, animal husbandry or industry, as local conditions permit.

Zhang Guosheng said: Recently there was a rumor that Comrade Liang Buting, who was attending a central meeting, called and told me that subsidies for the people living in the plateau were to be abolished. Some people, believing this rumor, sought retirement for fear that they might lose their subsidies. This is sheer nonsense. The subsidies for living on the plateau will not be abolished and the remuneration for retirement will not be changed. I hope our fellow deputies will publicize what I have said and will not believe the rumor.

Zhao Haifeng said: Influenced by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we confused right with wrong in the past. We criticized some socialist things as if they were capitalist and advocated some capitalist things or even feudalistic ones as if they were socialist. Production was unable to develop for a long period of time.

The main reason for this was that we forgot the purpose of production. We did not try to satisfy the people's needs in their material and cultural life, but sought an undeserved reputation in learning from Daqing, learning from Dashai and fulfilling the targets required by the national program for the development of agriculture. We threw away the two principles of serving the people and of proceeding from reality. The superstructure interfered with the development of the productive forces. Though we have relaxed some policy restrictions, some comrades have not yet fully emancipated their minds and are still afraid of problems. For instance, there are vendors who carry their goods on their shoulders and travel miles and miles from inland areas to the plateau to deliver [words indistinct], where they are welcomed by the people. Because state-run stores do not deliver goods to consumers' homes, women in rural areas have to walk a long way to buy odds and ends. They are unwilling to do so. There are several blank spots in the commerce of rural areas. If state-run commerce will not fill in the blanks, we should allow private business to do so as a supplement. This is an objective law. We cannot limit private business activities or stop them by general regulations or a simple administrative order. Instead, we should ascertain the law governing these activities and give them correct guidance so that they are controlled, but not rigidly, and flourish without being disorderly.

Conclusion of Session

SK210857 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Excerpts] After an 11-day meeting, the Third Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded yesterday morning in Xining. Wu Shengrong, chairman of the session, presided.

The session first elected Ji Chuguang to fill the vacancy as chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress. The session unanimously approved a resolution on the provincial government work report, the provincial economic plans for 1980 and 1981, and a resolution on the 1979 final financial accounts, the 1980 financial budget and the 1981 financial estimate. It also endorsed the resolutions on the work report of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, the work report of the provincial Higher People's Court, the work report of the People's Procuratorate, a resolution accepting the request of Cai Fenglan to resign her position as vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the fifth provincial People's Congress and the report of the Motions Examination Committee.

Ji Chuguang, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, gave the closing address.

The presiding chairmen of the congress session were Ji Chuguang, Liu Chengyun, Liang Changhan, Guan-bao-jia, Cai Fenglan, female, Xie Gaofeng, Ma Wending and Zheng Wenqing. Also attending yesterday's closing session as invited observers were provincial CPPCC Committee members who participated in the third session of the fourth provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades of provincial-level units and the standing committees of the autonomous prefectural and county people's congress.

The resolution on the work report of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government adopted at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress yesterday states:

After due consideration, the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress has approved the Qinghai Provincial People's Government work report delivered by Governor Zhang Guosheng.

Since the 2d session of the 5th provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, following the guidelines of the 3d, 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d Session of the 5th NPC, has earnestly implemented the policy on readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, done much work on readjusting the proportional relationship among various sectors in the national economy, developing industrial, agricultural and livestock production and scientific and technological, cultural and educational and public health undertakings; implementing various policies; and consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity. It has achieved remarkable results. All deputies are satisfied with this.

The congress holds that the economic plans, tasks and measures for the years to come set forth in the provincial government work report are all in conformity with the actual situation of our province. The people's governments at all levels in various localities must earnestly put them into practice in the light of their own specific local characteristics, actively do a good job in readjusting and restructuring the national economy, strive to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of various national economic plans and, on the basis of present achievements, advance our province's modernization programs even further.

The congress holds that in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations, it is necessary to accelerate and grasp reform of the leading bodies and the cadre system so as to gradually achieve the goal of having young, knowledgeable and professional cadre ranks, resolutely overcome bureaucracy, strive to raise work efficiency, further strengthen socialist democracy and the legal system and establish and improve all procuratorial and supervisory systems so as to protect the people's rights to manage the country in all aspects and to enable the governments to do a still better job in various tasks.

The congress holds that since our country is a multinational country, it is necessary to earnestly implement the policy on nationalities and to pay attention to and bring into play the efficacy of the political power of regional national autonomy, do a good job in minority work and strengthen unity among the people of various nationalities.

The Third Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress also endorsed the provincial economic plans for 1980 and 1981 and the resolution on the 1979 final financial accounts of Qinghai Province, the 1980 financial budget and the 1981 financial estimate.

The resolution reads: After due consideration, the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress approved the report delivered by (Wang Jinxian), chairman of the provincial Planning Commission, on the province's 1980 and 1981 economic plans and the report by (Liu Shulin), director of the provincial Financial Department, on the province's 1979 final financial accounts, the 1980 financial budget and the 1981 financial estimate. The congress holds that our province's economic plans, financial budgets and financial estimate for 1980 and 1981 are vigorous and reliable. They reflect our province's economic features and embody the spirit of continuously readjusting the national economy in line with the eight-point policy, developing production and gradually raising the people's material and cultural standards. Acting in accordance with such plans, budgets and estimates, we will further activate the development of our province's national economy. Governments at all levels and various departments concerned must strengthen investigation into fulfillment of these plans and close all possible loopholes and, in the light of the guiding ideology of proceeding from actual conditions, acting in accordance with one's ability and strength and paying attention to economic results, resolutely limit the capital construction front, do a good job in the overall balance of the economy, increase production and practice frugality, oppose extravagance and waste and strengthen supervision over financial work and financial and economic disciplinary work so as to guarantee the smooth advance of our province's national economic development.

The resolution adopted yesterday on the work report of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee says: The third provincial People's Congress session approves the work report by Liu Chengyun, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. The session expresses satisfaction with the work done by the Standing Committee since the Second Session of the Fifth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress. The resolution urges efforts to do a good job in holding overall direct elections at the county level throughout the province during the winter-spring period and actively conduct local legislative work according to the state constitution, laws, policies, decrees and government decrees, as well as in line with the actual provincial situation and practical needs. In particular, it is necessary to firmly grasp the work of urban inspection, formulate stipulations for the autonomous prefectures and countries and strengthen supervision over work in the provincial People's Government and its subordinate departments, in the people's courts and in the people's procuratorates so that the state laws, decrees and policies can be implemented correctly. A good job should be done in making personnel changes so as to insure governmental personnel are politically pure and capable workers under the state personnel system. Strenuous efforts should be made to increase personal contact with deputies, pay attention to bringing the role of deputies into play, listen to the opinions and requirements of the masses and examine and supervise the handling of motions put forward by deputies. Continuous efforts should be made to perfect the People's Congress system, bring the strong points of socialism into full play and unite with the people of various nationalities throughout the province so as to strive to achieve the grand program of the four modernizations.

The resolution adopted yesterday on the work reports given by (Zheng Zhongliang), vice president of the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court, and by (Yang Ziyu), Qinghai provincial chief procurator, stated: Since the second session of the fifth provincial People's Congress, particularly beginning 1 January 1980, the provincial Higher People's Court and Procuratorate have made earnest efforts to enact the criminal law, criminal procedure law and other new laws step by step, as well as to build their organizations and strengthen ideological and professional work among their personnel. They have done much work and scored great achievements in reversing verdicts on frameups, struggling against serious violations of law and discipline, punishing various criminals according to the law and maintaining social stability and unity.

The resolution urges the provincial Higher People's Court and procuratorate to cooperate with the public security organs to deal blows at enemies in a timely manner and to punish criminals so as to fully protect the people. To further develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist legal system, still greater efforts should be made to stabilize or create an excellent social order so that the smooth progress of the four modernizations can be achieved.

A resolution adopted at yesterday's session on the resignation tendered by Cai Fenglan, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, says the session decided to accept her resignation application.

XINJIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS MINORITY FESTIVAL

OW190502 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Summary] The Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Trade Union Council and other departments concerned held a gathering in Urumqi on 17 October to celebrate the Corban festival. Over 100 representatives of all nationalities from educational, scientific and technical, literary and art, and public health circles attended the happy gathering to celebrate Corban, the traditional festival of Uygur, Kazak, Khalkhas, Tajik, Uzbek and other minority nationalities. "Regional party and government leaders Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, (Xi Jiaqu), Han Jincao and Ba Dai attended the gathering and extended warm greetings to the participants."



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